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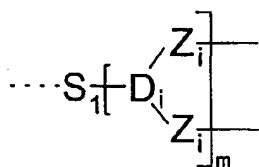
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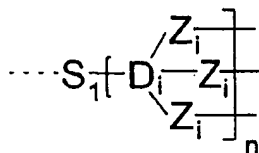
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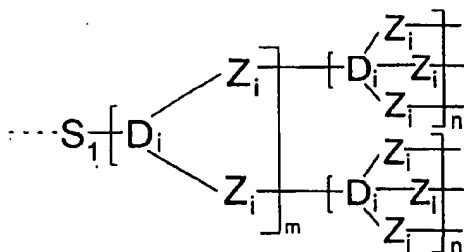
(54) Title: PHOTOACTIVE POLYMER



Ia



Ib



Ic

(57) Abstract: A photoactive side-chain polymer from the class
of polyimides, polyamide acids and esters thereof, comprising as a
side-chain a dentritic block incorporating photoactive groups at its
surface. The dentritic block preferably represents a unit of formulae
Ia, Ib or a combination of them, for example formulae Ic wherein
the broken line symbolizes the linkage to polyimide main chain. The
polymer may be used as orientation layer for liquid crystals and in
the construction of unstructured and structured optical elements and
multi-layer systems.

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FI (utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,
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LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM,
PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK (utility model),
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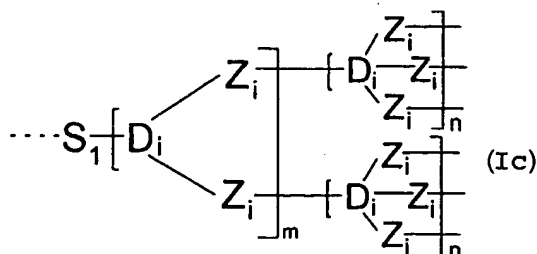
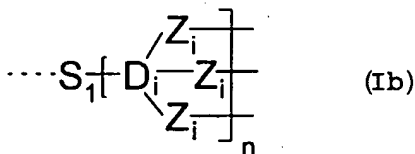
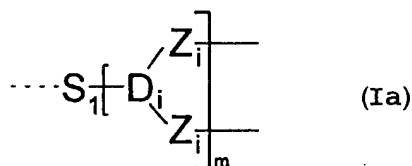
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(54) Title: PHOTOACTIVE POLYMER



(57) Abstract: A photoactive side-chain polymer from the class of polyimides, polyamide acids and esters thereof, comprising as a side-chain a dentritic block incorporating photoactive groups at its surface. The dentritic block preferably represents a unit of formulae Ia, Ib or a combination of them, for example formulae Ic wherein the broken line symbolizes the linkage to polyimide main chain. The polymer may be used as orientation layer for liquid crystals and in the construction of unstructured and structured optical elements and multi-layer systems.



European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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Photoactive polymer

5 The present invention relates to a photoactive polymer based on polyimides, polyamic acids and esters thereof and their use as orientation layers for liquid crystals and in the construction of unstructured and structured optical elements and multi-layer systems.

10

The successful functioning of a liquid crystal device depends on the ability of the liquid crystal molecules within that device to adopt and maintain an imposed alignment. Alignment of the liquid crystal molecules is achieved
15 by use of an orientation layer which defines a direction of orientation for the liquid crystal molecules of the device with the result that the longitudinal axes of the molecules become aligned with the direction of orientation defined by the orientation layer. In addition to this directional
20 alignment, the orientation layer is also able to impart to the liquid crystal molecules an angle of tilt so that the molecules align themselves at an angle to the surface of the orientation layer rather than lying parallel hereto.

25 Tilt angles from 1° to 15° are usual for nematic liquid crystal displays (LCDs). Some electro-optical effects used for LCDs however require alignment layers with very high pretilt angles. Vertically aligned nematic (VAN) LCDs for instance require pretilt angles between 85° and 90° , measured from the surface plane. In the case of hybrid aligned
30 nematic (HAN) LCDs, the pretilt angle at one of the sub-

strates has to be in the above range, whereas the tilt angle at the other substrate is low (typically 0° to 10°). Methods of preparing structured and unstructured orientation layers are well known to a skilled person. Customarily
5 used uniaxially rubbed polymer orientation layers such as, for example, polyimides however impact a series of disadvantages like dust generation during the rubbing process, destruction of thin film transistors and lack of structuring ability. Furthermore, the rubbing process does not
10 allow the production of structured layers.

Orientation layers in which the direction of orientation can be predetermined by irradiation with polarized light have been known for some time. It is by that means possible
15 to avoid the problems inherent to the rubbing process. In addition, it is possible to provide areas having different orientation and thus to structure the orientation layer as described for example in Jpn. J. Appl. Phys., 31 (1992), 2155-64 (Schadt et al.). In that process the dimerisation
20 of polymer-bonded photoactive cinnamic acid groups induced by irradiation with linearly polarized light is employed leading to an anisotropic polymer network. Those photo-oriented polymer networks can be used wherever structured or unstructured liquid crystal orientation layers are
25 required.

In addition to their use in LCDs, such orientation layers can also be used, for example, in the production of so-called hybrid layers, as exemplified for instance in
30 European patent applications EP-A-0611981, EP-A-0689084 (both F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG) and WO-A-98/52077 (Rolic AG). Using those hybrid layers of photostructurable orientation polymers and crosslinkable low molecular weight

liquid crystals it is possible to realize optical elements such as, for example, non-absorptive color filters, linear and circular polarizers, optical delay layers and so on.

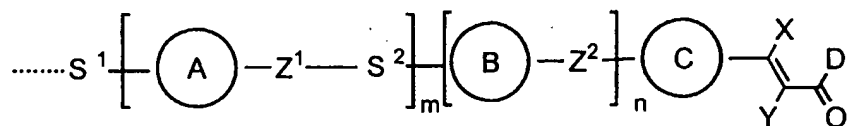
- 5 EP-A-0611786 and WO-A-96/10049 (both F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG), as well as EP-A-0763552 (Rolic AG), describe cinnamic acid polymers that are suitable in principle for the synthesis of such anisotropically crosslinked, photo-structured orientation layers for liquid crystals. In the
10 case of the compounds described in EP-A-0763552 and WO-A-96/10049, on irradiation with linearly polarized light it is possible to induce, in addition to the desired orientation, simultaneously an angle of tilt. This allows the production of layers having structuring in respect of
15 surface orientation and angle of tilt.

The above photostructurable orientation layers have the disadvantage, however, that for certain applications, especially for use in Thin Film Transistor (TFT) displays,
20 they result in adjacent liquid crystal mixture having an insufficient electrical resistivity value. In TFT displays, a too low resistivity value of the liquid crystal medium leads to an inadequate "holding ratio", which is a measure of the voltage drop in the display after the voltage has
25 been switched off. Low holding ratio values, however, bring about undesirable changes in brightness and contrast over time and thus result in unstable graduations of the grey tones.

- 30 Recently photoactive materials for orientation layers with improved holding ratios were described in WO-A-99/49360 (Rolic AG), JP-A-10-195296, JP-A-10-232400 (both Samsung Electron Devices Co., Ltd.), WO-A-99/15576 (Rolic AG) and

WO-A-99/51662 (Kanegafuchi Kagaku Kogyo KK). In
 WO-A-99/49360, JP-A-10-195296 and JP-A-10-232400 blends of
 polymeric compounds containing photoactive polymers on the
 one hand and polyimides on the other hand are proposed. A
 5 disadvantage of such blends is their limited miscibility.
 Low contents of photoactive polymers however lead to a loss
 of orienting properties and consequently to a reduced
 contrast ratio of liquid crystal layers to be oriented
 whereas a reduced polyimide content results in insufficient
 10 holding ratios. In WO-A-99/15576 and WO-A-99/51662
 polyimides incorporating photoactive cinnamate groups in
 their side chains are described. WO-A-99/15576 discloses
 photoactive polymers which contain as side-chains photo-
 crosslinkable groups of the following formula:

15



These polyimides are said to combine the photoreactivity of
 the cinnamic acid skeletal structure and sufficiently high
 20 holding ratios. There is no teaching of the improvement of
 the orientation of liquid crystals. A problem with the
 polyimides is their poor solubility in the most organic
 solvents that make them difficult to process.

25 The ability of the resulting orientation layers to perform
 their function depends, in part, on the number of molecules
 in the layer that have been isomerised and/or dimerised as
 a result of irradiation with linearly polarized light. The
 extent to which the molecules are isomerised and/or
 30 dimerised relies, in part, on the irradiation time, the

irradiation energy and the structure of the molecules being irradiated.

However, a problem with many polymers currently used in the
5 preparation of photo-oriented orientation layers is that relatively long irradiation times are required to make efficient isomerisation and/or dimerisation of the component molecules.

10 Consequently, there is a need for stable photoalignable materials with short irradiation time, sufficiently high holding ratios and good processability. The present invention addresses that need and provides photoactive polymers of good processability that, when irradiated over
15 a relatively short time with polarized light, result in stable, high-resolution patternable orientation layers having angle of tilt, which at the same time allow sufficiently high holding ratios in the adjacent liquid crystal medium.

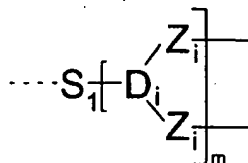
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The inventors have found that polyimides incorporating as side-chains dendritic blocks with photoactive groups at their surface provide photoalignable materials which are advantageous with respect to at least one of the above
25 requirements. The illumination of these compounds with linearly polarized light results in excellent orientation capability for liquid crystals, in sufficiently high holding ratio and simultaneously allows pre-tilt angles up to 90°. At the same time, the introduction of a dendritic
30 block improves solubility and processability.

A first aspect of the present invention therefore provides photoactive polymers from the class of polyimides,

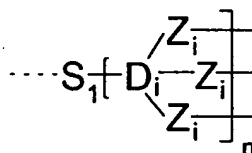
polyamide acids and esters thereof, characterized in that they comprise as side-chains a dendritic block incorporating photoactive groups at its surface.

- 5 The dendritic block preferably represents a unit of formulae Ia, Ib or a combination of them, for example formula Ic

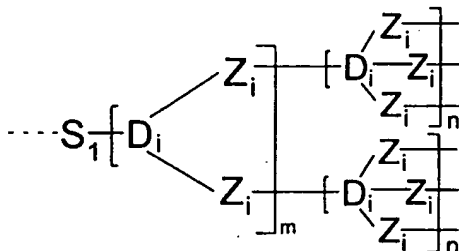


Ia

10



Ib



Ic

15

wherein the broken line symbolizes the linkage to polyimide main chain; and wherein

- 20 S_1 represents a single bond or a spacer unit such as a straight-chain or branched alkylene group which is unsubstituted, mono or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or

more $\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$ groups may independently be replaced by a group A, with the proviso that oxygen atoms are not directly attached to each other, wherein

5 A represents a group selected from -O- , -CO- ,
 -CO-O- , -O-CO- , $\text{-NR}^1\text{-}$, $\text{-NR}^1\text{-CO-}$, $\text{-CO-NR}^1\text{-}$,
 $\text{-NR}^1\text{-CO-O-}$, $\text{-O-CO-NR}^1\text{-}$, $\text{-NR}^1\text{-CO-NR}^1\text{-}$, -CH=CH- ,
 $\text{-C}\equiv\text{C-}$, -O-CO-O- and $\text{-Si(CH}_3)_2\text{-O-Si(CH}_3)_2\text{-}$, an
 aromatic or an alicyclic group, and wherein R^1
 represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl;

10

D_i each independently of the other represent an organic
 residue;

15 Z_i each independently of the other represent a single
 bond or a spacer unit such as a straight-chain or
 branched alkylene group which is unsubstituted, mono
 or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1
 to 24 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent
 $\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$ groups may independently be replaced by a group

20

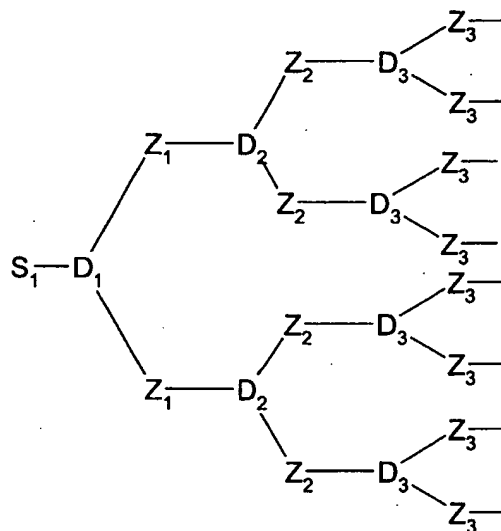
B, wherein

 B represents a group selected from -O- , -CO- ,
 -CO-O- , -O-CO- , $\text{-NR}^1\text{-}$, $\text{-NR}^1\text{-CO-}$, $\text{-CO-NR}^1\text{-}$,
 $\text{-NR}^1\text{-CO-O-}$, $\text{-O-CO-NR}^1\text{-}$, $\text{-NR}^1\text{-CO-NR}^1\text{-}$, -CH=CH- ,
 $\text{-C}\equiv\text{C-}$, -O-CO-O- and $\text{-Si(CH}_3)_2\text{-O-Si(CH}_3)_2\text{-}$,
25 wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom or lower
 alkyl;

 m and n each independently of the other represent the
 number of generations and having a value of 0 to 4,
30 with the proviso that $2 \leq m+n \leq 4$, i.e. that at least

two generations and at most four generations are present.

- 5 For example, the 3rd generation of formula Ia is represented by the general formula II



II

10

The terminal moieties attached to Z_1 at the dendritic block surface are photoactive groups which can be photoisomerised or photodimerised on exposure to UV or laser light. The terminal moieties can also be hydrogen, or an unit such as a straight-chain or branched alkyl group which is unsubstituted, mono or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, cyano, having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, wherein one or more $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by a group A, with the proviso that oxygen atoms are not directly attached to each other; with the proviso that at least four terminal moieties must be photoactive groups.

By the term "aromatic" it should be understood to include optionally substituted carbocyclic and heterocyclic groups incorporating five, six or ten ring atoms like furan,
5 phenyl, pyridine, pyrimidine, naphthalene, or tetraline units.

By the term "cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono-substituted by cyano
10 or fluorine, chlorine, or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent-CH₂- groups may independently be replaced by a group A," it should be understood to include groups selected from the group comprising methyl, ethyl, propyl,
15 isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, cyclopentyl, hexyl, cyclohexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, 3-methylpentyl, allyl, but-3-en-1-yl, pent-4-en-1-yl, hex-5-en-1-yl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy,
20 butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, hexyloxy, cyclohexyloxy, heptyloxy, octyloxy, nonyloxy, decyloxy, undecyloxy, dodecyloxy, 3-methylpentyloxy, allyloxy, but-3-enyloxy, pent-4-enyloxy, cyclohexylmethoxy, cyclopentylmethoxy,
25 methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, isobutoxycarbonyl, sec-butoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, pentyloxycarbonyl, isopentyloxycarbonyl, cyclopentyloxycarbonyl, hexyloxy-carbonyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonyl, octyloxycarbonyl, nonyl-
30 oxy carbonyl, decyloxycarbonyl, undecyloxycarbonyl, dodecyl-oxy carbonyl, 3-methylpentyloxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, but-3-enyloxycarbonyl, pent-4-enyloxycarbonyl, cyclohexyl-methoxycarbonyl, cyclopentylmethoxycarbonyl, acetoxy,

- ethylcarbonyloxy, propylcarbonyloxy, isopropylcarbonyloxy, butylcarbonyloxy, isobutylcarbonyloxy, *sec*-butylcarbonyloxy, *tert*-butylcarbonyloxy, pentylcarbonyloxy, isopentylcarbonyloxy, cyclopentylcarbonyloxy,
- 5 4-[3,4,5-tris(octyloxy)benzyl]oxy, hexylcarbonyloxy, cyclohexylcarbonyloxy, (4-propylcyclohexyl)methoxy, (4-propylcyclohexyl)carbonyloxy, (4-pentylbenzoyl)oxy, octylcarbonyloxy, nonylcarbonyloxy, decylcarbonyloxy, undecylcarbonyloxy, dodecylcarbonyloxy, 3-methylpentyl-
- 10 carbonyloxy, but-3-enyloxy, pent-4-enyloxy, acetyl, ethylcarbonyl, propylcarbonyl, isopropylcarbonyl, butylcarbonyl, isobutylcarbonyl, *sec*-butylcarbonyl, pentylcarbonyl, isopentylcarbonyl, cyclohexylcarbonyl, octylcarbonyl, nonylcarbonyl, decylcarbonyl, undecylcarbonyl, dodecyl-
- 15 carbonyl, methoxyacetoxy, 1-methoxy-2-propoxy, 3-methoxy-1-propoxy, 2-methoxyethoxy, 2-isopropoxyethoxy, 1-ethoxy-3-pentyloxy, 3-butynyloxy, 4-pentynyloxy, 5-chloropentynyl, 4-pentynecarbonyloxy, 6-propyloxyhexyl, 6-propyloxyhexyloxy, 2-fluoroethyl, trifluoromethyl,
- 20 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 1*H*,1*H*-pentadecafluorooctyl, 1*H*,1*H*,7*H*-dodecafluoroheptyl, 2-(perfluorooctyl)ethyl, 2-(perfluorobutyl)ethyl, 2-(perfluorohexyl)ethyl, 2-(perfluorodecyl)ethyl, perfluoropropyl, perfluorobutyl, perfluoroheptyl, perfluorooctyl, perfluorononyl,
- 25 1-fluoropropoxy, 1-fluoropentyloxy, 2-fluoropropoxy, 2,2-difluoropropoxy, 3-fluoropropoxy, 3,3-difluoropropoxy, 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy, trifluoromethoxy and the like.

By the term "cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkylene

30 residue which is unsubstituted, mono-substituted by cyano or fluorine, chlorine, or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent -CH₂- groups may independently be replaced by

a group A," it should be understood to include groups selected from the group comprising 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene, 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene, 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene, 1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene, 1,11-undecylene, 1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene, 3-propyleneoxy, 3-propyleneoxycarbonyl, 2-ethylene-carbonyloxy, 4-butyleneoxy, 4-butyleneoxycarbonyl, 3-propylenecarbonyloxy, 5-pentyleneoxy, 5-pentyleneoxy-carbonyl, 4-butylenecarbonyloxy, 6-hexyleneoxy, 6-hexylene-oxycarbonyl, 5-pentylenecarbonyloxy, 7-heptyleneoxy, 7-heptyleneoxycarbonyl, 6-hexylenecarbonyloxy, 8-octyleneoxy, 8-octyleneoxycarbonyl, 7-heptylenecarbonyloxy, 9-nonyleneoxy, 9-nonyleneoxycarbonyl, 8-octylenecarbonyloxy, 10-decyleneoxy, 10-decyleneoxycarbonyl, 9-nonylenecarbonyloxy, 11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxy-carbonyl, 10-decylenecarbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy, 12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl, 11-undecylenecarbonyloxy, 3-propyleneiminocarbonyl, 4-butyleneiminocarbonyl, 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl, 6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl, 7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl, 8-octyleneiminocarbonyl, 9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl, 10-decylenecarbonyl, 11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl, 12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl, 2-ethylenecarbonylimino, 3-propylenecarbonylimino, 4-butylenecarbonylimino, 5-pentylenecarbonylimino, 6-hexylenecarbonylimino, 7-heptylenecarbonylimino, 8-octylenecarbonylimino, 9-nonylenecarbonylimino, 10-decylenecarbonylimino, 11-undecylenecarbonylimino, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexyl, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexyloxy, 1,2-ethylenedioxy, 1,3-propylenedioxy, 1,4-butylenedioxy, 1,5-pentylenedioxy, 1,6-hexylenedioxy, 1,7-heptylenedioxy,

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 30 imino)dodecylene, 2-iminoethylene, 3-iminopropylene,
 4-iminobutylene, 5-iminopentylene, 6-iminohexylene,
 7-iminohexylene, 8-iminooctylene, 9-iminononylene,
 10-iminodecylene, 11-iminoundecylene, 12-iminododecylene,

2-iminocarbonylethylene, 3-iminocarbonylpropylene, 4-imino-
carbonylbutylene, 5-iminocarbonylpentylene, 6-imino-
carbonylhexylene, 7-iminocarbonylheptylene, 8-imino-
carbonyloctylene, 9-iminocarbonylnonylene, 10-imino-
5 carbonyldecylene, 11-iminocarbonylundecylene, 12-imino-
carbonyldodecylene, 2-(2-ethyleneoxy)ethylene,
2-(3-propyleneoxy)ethylene, 6-(4-butylenoxy)hexylene,
2-(2-ethyleneiminocarbonyl)ethylene, 2-(3-propyleneimino-
carbonyl)ethylene, 6-(4-butyleniminocarbonyl)hexylene,
10 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-
iminocarbonyl)hexylene and the like.

By the term "lower alkyl" it should be understood to
include straight chain and branched hydrocarbon radicals
15 having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, preferably from 1 to 3
carbon atoms. Methyl, ethyl, propyl and isopropyl groups
are especially preferred.

By the term "alicyclic" it should be understood to include
20 non-aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring systems with
3 to 10 carbon atoms like cyclopropane, cyclobutane,
cyclopentane, cyclopentene, cyclohexane, cyclohexene,
cyclohexadiene and decaline.

25 Especially preferred dendritic blocks are groups of
formulae Ia and Ic.

Most preferred dendritic blocks are groups of formulae Ia.

30 It is also preferred that the groups D_i are each
independently of the other an aromatic, an alicyclic or a
-CR¹ unit wherein R¹ is as defined above.

It is especially preferred that the groups D_i are selected from 1,2,3-benzenetriyl, 1,3,4-benzenetriyl, 1,3,5-benzenetriyl or a group $-CR^1$.

- 5 It is preferred that the group S_1 is selected from a single covalent bond, $-O-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-NR^1-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $-O-CO-O-$ and a straight-chain or branched alkylene group, which is optionally substituted by one or more
- 10 groups selected from fluorine, chlorine and cyano and in which two or three non-adjacent alkylene $-CH_2-$ group are independently optionally replaced by a group A with the proviso that the total number of chain carbon atoms in the alkylene group does not exceed 24, wherein R^1 represents a
- 15 hydrogen atom or lower alkyl.

- It is more preferred that S_1 is selected from single covalent bond, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-$, $-(CH_2)_x-O-$, $-(CH_2)_x-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-$, $-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-$,
- 20 $-(CH_2)_x-CO-NR^1-$, $-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_x-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-$, $-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_x-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-CO-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-CO-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-$,
- 25 $-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-O-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-O-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-NR^2-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-CO-NR^1-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
- 30 $-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_x-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O$, $-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-O$,

- $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-COO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 5 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O$,
 $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s$ and $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, wherein R^1
 is as defined above, r and s each represent an integer from
 1 to 20, preferably from 2 to 12, and $r + s \leq 21$,
 preferably ≤ 15 .

10

By the terms $-(CH_2)_r-$ and $-(CH_2)_s-$ it should be understood to include straight-chain or branched alkylene groupings containing r or s carbon atoms respectively.

- 15 It is especially preferred that S_1 is selected from
 $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-NH-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-$,
 $-CO-NH-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-O(CH_2)_rCO-NH-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-$,
 20 $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-CO-NH-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 25 $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_rNH-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$ and
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, wherein r and s each
 represent an integer from 2 to 12 and $r + s \leq 15$.

- Examples of preferred groups S_1 include 1,2-ethylene,
 30 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene, 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene,
 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene, 1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene,

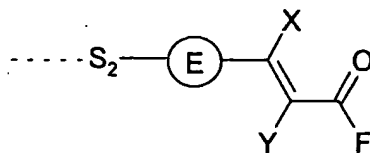
1,11-undecylene, 1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene,
3-propyleneoxy, 3-propyleneoxycarbonyl, 2-ethylene-
carbonyloxy, 4-butyleneoxy, 4-butyleneoxycarbonyl,
3-propylenecarbonyloxy, 5-pentyleneoxy, 5-pentyleneoxy-
5 carbonyl, 4-butylenecarbonyloxy, 6-hexyleneoxy, 6-hexylene-
oxycarbonyl, 5-pentylenecarbonyloxy, 7-heptyleneoxy,
7-heptyleneoxycarbonyl, 6-hexylenecarbonyloxy,
8-octyleneoxy, 8-octyleneoxycarbonyl, 7-heptylenecarbonyl-
oxy, 9-nonyleneoxy, 9-nonyleneoxycarbonyl, 8-octylene-
10 carbonyloxy, 10-decyleneoxy, 10-decyleneoxycarbonyl,
9-nonylenecarbonyloxy, 11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxy-
carbonyl, 10-decylenecarbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy,
12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl, 11-undecylenecarbonyloxy,
3-propyleneiminocarbonyl, 4-butyleneiminocarbonyl,
15 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl, 6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl,
7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl, 8-octyleneiminocarbonyl,
9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl, 10-decyleneiminocarbonyl,
11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl, 12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl,
2-ethylenecarbonylimino, 3-propylenecarbonylimino,
20 4-butylenecarbonylimino, 5-pentylenecarbonylimino,
6-hexylenecarbonylimino, 7-heptylenecarbonylimino,
8-octylenecarbonylimino, 9-nonylenecarbonylimino,
10-decylenecarbonylimino, 11-undecylenecarbonylimino,
6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-
25 oxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexyleneoxy,
6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propylene-
iminocarbonyl)hexyl, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexyloxy,
1,2-ethylenedioxy, 1,3-propylenedioxy, 1,4-butylenedioxy,
1,5-pentylenedioxy, 1,6-hexylenedioxy, 1,7-heptylenedioxy,
30 1,8-octylenedioxy, 1,9-nonylenedioxy, 1,10-decylenedioxy,
1,11-undecylenedioxy, 1,12-dodecylenedioxy, 2-oxyethylene,
3-oxypropylene, 4-oxybutylene, 5-oxypropylene,
6-oxyhexylene, 7-oxyheptylene, 8-oxyoctylene,

9-oxy-nonylene, 10-oxydecylene, 11-oxyundecylene, 12-oxy-
 dodecylene, 2-(oxycarbonyl)ethylene, 3-(oxycarbonyl)-
 propylene, 4-(oxycarbonyl)butylene, 5-(oxycarbonyl)-
 pentylene, 6-(oxycarbonyl)hexylene, 7-(oxycarbonyl)-
 5 heptylene, 8-(oxycarbonyl)octylene, 9-(oxycarbonyl)-
 nonylene, 10-(oxycarbonyl)decylene, 11-(oxycarbonyl)-
 undecylene, 12-(oxycarbonyl)dodecylene, 2-(carbonyloxy)-
 ethylene, 3-(carbonyloxy)propylene, 4-(carbonyloxy)-
 butylene, 5-(carbonyloxy)pentylene, 6-(carbonyloxy)-
 10 hexylene, 7-(carbonyloxy)heptylene, 8-(carbonyloxy)-
 octylene, 9-(carbonyloxy)nonylene, 10-(carbonyloxy)-
 decylene, 11-(carbonyloxy)undecylene, 12-(carbonyl-
 oxy)dodecylene, 2-(carbonylimino)ethylene, 3-(carbonyl-
 imino)propylene, 4-(carbonylimino)butylene, 5-(carbonyl-
 15 imino)pentylene, 6-(carbonylimino)hexylene, 7-(carbonyl-
 imino)heptylene, 8-(carbonylimino)octylene, 9-(carbonyl-
 imino)nonylene, 10-(carbonylimino)decylene, 11-(carbonyl-
 imino)undecylene, 12-(carbonylimino)dodecylene, 2-imino-
 ethylene, 3-iminopropylene, 4-iminobutylene, 5-imino-
 20 pentylene, 6-iminohexylene, 7-iminoheptylene, 8-imino-
 octylene, 9-iminononylene, 10-iminodecylene, 11-imino-
 undecylene, 12-iminododecylene, 2-iminocarbonylethylene,
 3-iminocarbonylpropylene, 4-iminocarbonylbutylene, 5-imino-
 carbonylpentylene, 6-iminocarbonylhexylene, 7-imino-
 25 carbonylheptylene, 8-iminocarbonyloctylene, 9-imino-
 carbonylnonylene, 10-iminocarbonyldecylene, 11-imino-
 carbonylundecylene, 12-iminocarbonyldodecylene,
 2-(2-ethyleneoxy)ethylene, 2-(3-propyleneoxy)ethylene,
 6-(4-butyleneoxy)hexylene, 2-(2-ethyleneiminocarbonyl)-
 30 ethylene, 2-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)ethylene,
 6-(4-butyleneiminocarbonyl)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneimino-
 carbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexylene
 and the like.

It is preferred that the groups Z_i are selected from a single covalent bond, -O-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -NR¹-, -NR¹-CO-, -CO-NR¹-, -NR¹-CO-O-, -O-CO-NR¹-, -NR¹-CO-NR¹-, -CH=CH-,
 5 -C≡C-, -O-CO-O- and a straight-chain or branched alkylene group in which one to three non-adjacent alkylene -CH₂- group are independently optionally replaced by a group -O-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH-, with the proviso that the total number of chain carbon atoms in the alkylene group does not
 10 exceed 16, wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl.

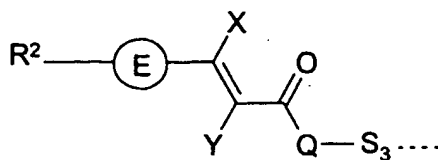
It is especially preferred that the groups Z_i are selected form a single covalent bond, -O-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -NR¹-CO-,
 15 -CO-NR¹-, and a straight-chain or branched alkylene group in which one to three non-adjacent alkylene -CH₂- group are independently optionally replaced by a group -O-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, with the proviso that the total number of chain carbon atoms in the alkylene group does not exceed 12,
 20 wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl.

The photoactive groups preferably undergo photocyclisation reactions and are represented by the general formulae IIIa and IIIb:



IIIa

25



IIIb

wherein the broken line indicates the point of linkage to
 5 Z_1 ; and wherein

S_2 and S_3 each independently of the other represent a
 single bond or a spacer unit such as a straight-chain
 or branched alkylene group which is unsubstituted,
 10 mono or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine,
 having 1 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-
 adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced
 by a group A, with the proviso that oxygen atoms are
 not directly attached to each other;

15

Q represents an oxygen atom or $-NR^1-$ wherein R^1
 represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl;

E represents pyrimidine-2,5-diyl, pyridine-2,5-diyl,
 20 2,5-thiophenylene, 2,5-furanylene, 1,4- or
 2,6-naphthylene; or phenylene; which is unsubstituted
 or mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine or
 by a cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue
 which is unsubstituted mono- or poly-substituted by
 25 fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 18 carbon atoms,
 wherein one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may
 independently be replaced by a group B;

- F represents $-OR^3$, $-NR^4R^5$ or an oxygen atom, which defines together with the ring E a coumarin unit, wherein R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are selected from hydrogen, cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkylene residue which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by a group A, or R^4 and R^5 together form a C_{5-8} alicyclic ring;
- 10 X, Y each independently of the other represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, cyano, alkyl optionally substituted by fluorine having 1 to 12 carbon atoms in which optionally one or more non-adjacent alkyl $-CH_2-$ groups are replaced by $-O-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$ and/or $-CH=CH-$; and
- 15 R^2 is hydrogen, or is a straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono-substituted by cyano or fluorine, chlorine, or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by a group A.
- 20
- 25 It is preferred that the group E is selected from pyrimidine-2,5-diyl, pyridine-2,5-diyl, 2,5-thiophenylene, 2,5-furanylene, 1,4- or 2,6-naphthylene and phenylene, which is unsubstituted or substituted by a cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms in which
- 30

optionally one or more non-adjacent alkyl $-CH_2-$ groups are replaced by $-O-$, $-CO-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-CH=CH-$ and $C-C\equiv C-$.

It is especially preferred that E is selected from
5 2,5-furanylene, 1,4- or 2,6-naphthylene and phenylene;
which is unsubstituted or substituted by a cyclic,
straight-chain or branched alkyl residue having 1 to 6
carbon atoms in which optionally one or more non-adjacent
alkyl $-CH_2-$ groups are replaced by $-O-$, $-CO-$, $-CO-O-$,
10 $-O-CO-$, $-CH=CH-$ and $-C\equiv C-$.

By the term "phenylene" it should be understood to include
1,2-, 1,3- or 1,4-phenylene, which is optionally
substituted. It is preferred that the phenylene group is
15 either a 1,3- or a 1,4-phenylene. 1,4-phenylene groups are
especially preferred.

Preferred groups F are selected from $-OR^3$ and $-NR^4R^5$,
wherein R^3 and R^4 represent a cyclic, straight-chain or
20 branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono- or
poly- substituted by fluorine, chlorine, cyano, having 1 to
18 carbons atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent alkyl
 $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by $-O-$ or
 $-CH=CH-$, wherein R^5 is selected from a hydrogen atom or a
25 cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is
unsubstituted, mono- or poly- substituted by fluorine,
chlorine, cyano, having 1 to 18 carbons atoms, wherein one
or more non-adjacent alkyl $-CH_2-$ groups may independently
be replaced by $-O-$ or $-CH=CH-$, or R^4 and R^5 together to
30 form a C_{5-8} alicyclic ring.

It is especially preferred that F is selected from the group comprising $-OR^3$ or $-NHR^4$, wherein R^3 and R^4 represent a cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly- substituted by fluorine atoms, having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent alkyl $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by $-O-$.

Preferred groups Q are oxygen atom or $-NH-$.

10

It is especially preferred that Q is an oxygen atom.

It is preferred that the groups X and Y represent hydrogen.

15 Preferred photoactive groups are groups of formula IIIa.

It is preferred that the groups S_2 and S_3 are selected from a single covalent bond, $-O-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-NR^1-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $-O-CO-O-$ and a straight-chain or branched alkylene group, which is optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from fluorine, chlorine and cyano and in which two or three non-adjacent alkylene $-CH_2-$ groups are independently optionally replaced by a group A with the proviso that the total number of chain carbon atoms in the alkylene group does not exceed 24, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl.

It is more preferred that S_2 is selected from a single covalent bond, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-$,

30

- $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$,
 $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-$,
5 $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-$,
 $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$,
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-NR^2-$,
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$,
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
10 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
15 $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_rCOO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$ and
 $-CO-O(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, wherein R^1 is as defined above, r
20 and s each represent an integer from 1 to 20, preferably
from 1 to 12, and $r + s \leq 21$, preferably ≤ 15 .

By the terms $-(CH_2)_r-$ and $-(CH_2)_s-$ it should be understood
 to include straight-chain or branched alkylene groupings
 25 containing r or s carbon atoms respectively.

It is especially preferred that S^2 is selected from a
 single covalent bond, $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-NH-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-$,

- CO-O-(CH₂)_r-, -CO-NH-(CH₂)_r-, -O-CO-(CH₂)_r-,
 -O-CO-(CH₂)_r-CO-O-, -O-(CH₂)_r-O-CO-, -O(CH₂)_rCO-NH-,
 -O-(CH₂)_r-NH-CO-, -CO-O-(CH₂)_r-O-, -CO-NH-(CH₂)_r-O-,
 -O-(CH₂)_r-O-, -(CH₂)_r-NH-CO-(CH₂)_s-,
 5 -(CH₂)_r-NH-CO-O-(CH₂)_s-, -(CH₂)_r-O-(CH₂)_s-O-,
 -(CH₂)_r-NH-CO-(CH₂)_s-O-, -(CH₂)_r-NHCO-O-(CH₂)_s-O-,
 -O-(CH₂)_r-NH-CO-(CH₂)_s-, -O-(CH₂)_r-O-(CH₂)_s-O-,
 -O-CO-(CH₂)_r-O-(CH₂)_s-O-, -CO-O-(CH₂)_r-O-(CH₂)_s-O-,
 -O-(CH₂)_rNH-CO-(CH₂)_s-O- and -O-CO-(CH₂)_r-NH-CO-(CH₂)_s-O-,
 10 wherein r and s each represent an integer from 1 to 12 and
 r + s ≤ 15.

- Examples of preferred groups S² include 1,2-ethylene,
 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene, 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene,
 15 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene, 1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene,
 1,11-undecylene, 1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene,
 3-propyleneoxy, 3-propyleneoxycarbonyl, 2-ethylene-
 carbonyloxy, 4-butyleneoxy, 4-butyleneoxycarbonyl,
 3-propylenecarbonyloxy, 5-pentyleneoxy, 5-pentyleneoxy-
 20 carbonyl, 4-butylenecarbonyloxy, 6-hexyleneoxy, 6-hexylene-
 oxycarbonyl, 5-pentylenecarbonyloxy, 7-heptyleneoxy,
 7-heptyleneoxycarbonyl, 6-hexylenecarbonyloxy,
 8-octyleneoxy, 8-octyleneoxycarbonyl, 7-heptylenecarbonyl-
 oxy, 9-nonyleneoxy, 9-nonyleneoxycarbonyl, 8-octylene-
 25 carbonyloxy, 10-decyleneoxy, 10-decyleneoxycarbonyl,
 9-nonylenecarbonyloxy, 11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxy-
 carbonyl, 10-decylenecarbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy,
 12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl, 11-undecylenecarbonyloxy,
 3-propyleneiminocarbonyl, 4-butyleneiminocarbonyl,
 30 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl, 6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl,
 7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl, 8-octyleneiminocarbonyl,
 9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl, 10-decyleneiminocarbonyl,

11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl, 12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl,
 2-ethylenecarbonylimino, 3-propylenecarbonylimino,
 4-butylenecarbonylimino, 5-pentylenecarbonylimino,
 6-hexylenecarbonylimino, 7-heptylenecarbonylimino,
 5 8-octylenecarbonylimino, 9-nonylenecarbonylimino,
 10-decylenecarbonylimino, 11-undecylenecarbonylimino,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-
 oxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexyleneoxy,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propylene-
 10 iminocarbonyl)hexyl, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexyloxy,
 1,2-ethylenedioxy, 1,3-propylenedioxy, 1,4-butylenedioxy,
 1,5-pentylenedioxy, 1,6-hexylenedioxy, 1,7-heptylenedioxy,
 1,8-octylenedioxy, 1,9-nonylenedioxy, 1,10-decylenedioxy,
 1,11-undecylenedioxy, 1,12-dodecylenedioxy and the like.

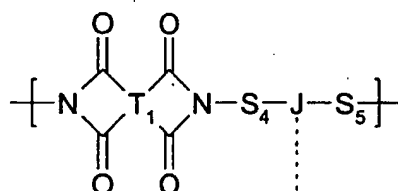
15

It is especially preferred that S_3 is selected from a
 single covalent bond, $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 20 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-CO-O-$ and
 25 $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-CO-$, wherein R^1 is as defined herein
 above; r and s each represent an integer from 1 to 20; and
 $r + s \leq 21$. It is more preferred that r and s each
 represent an integer from 1 to 12. It is especially
 preferred that $r + s \leq 15$.

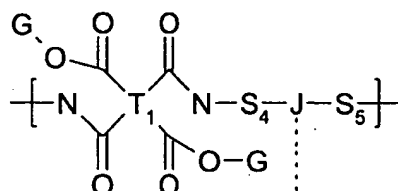
30

- Examples of preferred groups S_3 include 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene, 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene, 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene, 1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene, 1,11-undecylene, 1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene,
- 5 3-propyleneoxy, 3-propyleneoxycarbonyl, 2-ethylene-carbonyloxy, 4-butyleneoxy, 4-butyleneoxycarbonyl, 3-propylenecarbonyloxy, 5-pentyleneoxy, 5-pentylene-oxycarbonyl, 4-butylenecarbonyloxy, 6-hexyleneoxy, 6-hexyleneoxycarbonyl, 5-pentylenecarbonyloxy,
- 10 7-heptyleneoxy, 7-heptyleneoxycarbonyl, 6-hexylene-carbonyloxy, 8-octyleneoxy, 8-octyleneoxycarbonyl, 7-heptylenecarbonyloxy, 9-nonyleneoxy, 9-nonyleneoxy-carbonyl, 8-octylenecarbonyloxy, 10-decyleneoxy, 10-decyleneoxycarbonyl, 9-nonylenecarbonyloxy,
- 15 11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxycarbonyl, 10-decylene-carbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy, 12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl, 11-undecylenecarbonyloxy, 3-propyleneiminocarbonyl, 4-butyleniminocarbonyl, 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl, 6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl, 7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl,
- 20 8-octyleneiminocarbonyl, 9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl, 10-decyleneiminocarbonyl, 11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl, 12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl, 2-ethylenecarbonylimino, 3-propylenecarbonylimino, 4-butylenecarbonylimino, 5-pentylenecarbonylimino, 6-hexylenecarbonylimino,
- 25 7-heptylenecarbonylimino, 8-octylenecarbonylimino, 9-nonylenecarbonylimino, 10-decylenecarbonylimino, 11-undecylenecarbonylimino, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl-oxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-oxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)-
- 30 hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexyleneoxy and the like.

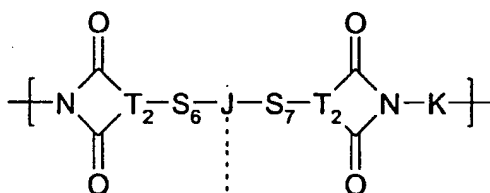
Preferred monomer units from which the main chains of the side-chain polymers according to the invention are built up, are the imide groups of the general formulae IV, VI and VIII and/or the analogous amic acid groups and amic acid ester groups of the general formulae V, VII and IX:



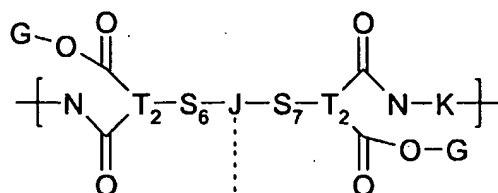
IV



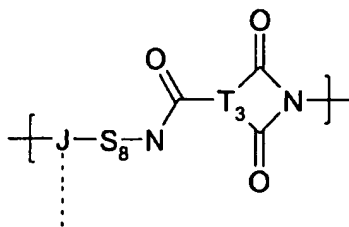
V



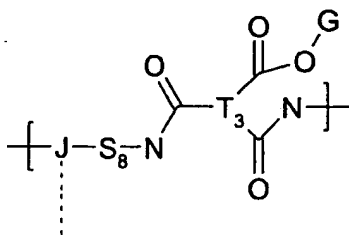
VI



VII



VIII



IX

wherein:

the broken line symbolises the linkage to S_1 ;

T_1 represents a tetravalent organic radical;

T_2, T_3 each independently represent a trivalent aromatic or alicyclic group which is unsubstituted or substituted by from fluorine, chlorine, cyano or by a cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by a group selected from $-O-$, $-CO-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-CH=CH-$ and $-C\equiv C-$;

- S₄ to S₈ each independently of the other represent a single bond or a spacer unit such as a straight-chain or branched alkylene group which is unsubstituted, mono -substituted by fluorine, chlorine, cyano or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent -CH₂- groups may independently be replaced by a group B;
- 10 J is selected from the group comprising a nitrogen atom, a group -CR¹- and an aromatic or alicyclic divalent, trivalent or tetravalent group, which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, cyano or by a cyclic, 15 straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent -CH₂- groups may independently be replaced by a group selected from -O-, -CO-, -CO-O-, 20 -O-CO-, -CH=CH- and -C≡C-, wherein R¹ is as defined above;
- K represents an aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic divalent radical; and
- 25 G represents a hydrogen atom or a monovalent organic group.
- 30 By the term "aliphatic" it should be understood to include saturated and unsaturated, straight-chain and branched alkyl groups, which may be optionally substituted and in

- which one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups are replaced by one or more heteroatoms. Optional substituents include alkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, amino, cyano, epoxy, halogen, hydroxy, nitro and oxo. Examples of heteroatoms that can
- 5 replace the one or more $-CH_2-$ groups include nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. Replacement nitrogen atoms may be further substituted with groups such as alkyl, aryl and cycloalkyl.
- 10 The tetravalent organic radical T_1 is preferably derived from an aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride. Alicyclic or aliphatic tetracarboxylic acid anhydrides are preferably selected from
- 1,1,4,4-butanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride,
- 15 ethylenemaleic acid dianhydride, 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride,
- 1,2,3,4-cyclopentanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride,
- 2,3,5-tricarboxycyclopentylacetic acid dianhydride,
- 3,5,6-tricarboxynorbornylacetic acid dianhydride,
- 20 2,3,4,5-tetrahydrofuran-tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, rel-[1S,5R,6R]-3-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione-6-spiro-3'-(tetrahydrofuran-2',5'-dione), 4-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)tetrahydronaphthalene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid dianhydride, 5-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-3-methyl-
- 25 -3-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid dianhydride, bicyclo[2.2.2]oct-7-ene-2,3,5,6-tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,3,5,6-tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride and 1,8-dimethyl-
- 30 bicyclo[2.2.2]oct-7-ene-2,3,5,6-tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride.

Aromatic tetracarboxylic acid dianhydrides are preferably selected from pyromellitic acid dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 4,4'-oxydiphthalic acid dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-diphenyl-
 5 sulfonetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 1,4,5,8-naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 2,3,6,7-naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-dimethyldiphenylsilanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-tetraphenylsilanetetracarboxylic acid
 10 dianhydride, 1,2,3,4-furantetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 4,4'-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenoxy)diphenyl sulfide dianhydride, 4,4'-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenoxy)diphenyl sulfone dianhydride, 4,4'-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenoxy)diphenylpropane dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic acid dianhydride,
 15 ethylene glycol bis(trimellitic acid) dianhydride, 4,4'-(1,4-phenylene)bis(phthalic acid) dianhydride, 4,4'-(1,3-phenylene)bis(phthalic acid) dianhydride, 4,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic acid dianhydride, 4,4'-oxydi(1,4-phenylene)bis(phthalic acid) dianhydride and
 20 4,4'-methylenedi(1,4-phenylene)bis(phthalic acid) dianhydride.

It is especially preferred that the tetracarboxylic acid dianhydrides used to form the tetravalent organic radical
 25 T₁ are selected from 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 1,2,3,4-cyclopentanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 2,3,5-tricarboxycyclopentylacetic acid dianhydride, 5-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-3-methyl-3-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid dianhydride,
 30 4-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)tetrahydronaphthalene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid dianhydride, 4,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic acid dianhydride and bicyclo-[2.2.2]oct-7-ene-2,3,5,6-tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride.

Each of the groups T_2 and T_3 can be derived from an aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic dicarboxylic acid anhydride.

- 5 The groups T_2 and T_3 are preferably trivalent aromatic or alicyclic groups, the three valencies of which are distributed between three different carbon atoms, with the proviso that two of the valencies are located at adjacent carbon atoms. It is especially preferred that the groups T_2
 10 and T_3 are trivalent benzene derivatives.

- The group S_4 is preferably selected from a single covalent bond, $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$,
 15 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 20 $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-CO-O-$ and $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-CO-$, wherein R^1 is as defined herein above, r and s each represent an integer from 1 to 20, and $r + s \leq 21$. It is more preferred that r and s each represent an integer from 2 to 12. It is especially preferred that $r + s \leq 15$.

25

- Examples of preferred groups S_4 include 1,2-ethylene,
 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene, 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene,
 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene, 1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene,
 1,11-undecylene, 1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene,
 30 3-propyleneoxy, 3-propyleneoxycarbonyl, 2-ethylene-
 carbonyloxy, 4-butyleneoxy, 4-butyleneoxycarbonyl,

3-propylenecarbonyloxy, 5-pentyleneoxy, 5-pentylene-
oxycarbonyl, 4-butylenecarbonyloxy, 6-hexyleneoxy,
6-hexyleneoxycarbonyl, 5-pentyleneecarbonyloxy,
7-heptyleneoxy, 7-heptyleneoxycarbonyl, 6-hexylene-
5 carbonyloxy, 8-octyleneoxy, 8-octyleneoxycarbonyl,
7-heptylenecarbonyloxy, 9-nonyleneoxy, 9-nonylene-
oxycarbonyl, 8-octylenecarbonyloxy, 10-decyleneoxy,
10-decyleneoxycarbonyl, 9-nonylenecarbonyloxy,
11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxycarbonyl, 10-decylene-
10 carbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy, 12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl,
11-undecylenecarbonyloxy, 3-propyleneiminocarbonyl,
4-butylenecarbonyl, 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl,
6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl, 7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl,
8-octyleneiminocarbonyl, 9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl,
15 10-decyleneiminocarbonyl, 11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl,
12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl, 2-ethylenecarbonylimino,
3-propylenecarbonylimino, 4-butylenecarbonylimino,
5-pentyleneecarbonylimino, 6-hexylenecarbonylimino,
7-heptylenecarbonylimino, 8-octylenecarbonylimino,
20 9-nonylenecarbonylimino, 10-decyleneecarbonylimino,
11-undecylenecarbonylimino, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl-
oxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-
oxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)-
hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexylene,
25 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexyleneoxy and the like.

The groups S_5 and S_8 are preferably selected from a single
bond, $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-$,
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$,
30 $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,

-O-(CH₂)_r-O-(CH₂)_s-, -O-(CH₂)_r-CO-O-(CH₂)_s-,
 -O-(CH₂)_r-O-CO-(CH₂)_s-, -O-(CH₂)_r-NR¹-CO-(CH₂)_s-,
 -O-(CH₂)_r-NR¹-CO-O-(CH₂)_s-, -O-CO-(CH₂)_r-O-(CH₂)_s- and
 -CO-O-(CH₂)_r-O-(CH₂)_s-, wherein R¹ is defined as herein

5 above, r and s each represent an integer from 1 to 20, and
 r + s ≤ 21. It is more preferred that r and s each
 represent an integer from 2 to 12. It is further preferred
 that r + s ≤ 15.

- 10 Examples of preferred groups S₅ and S₈ include
 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene, 1,5-pentylene,
 1,6-hexylene, 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene, 1,9-nonylene,
 1,10-decylene, 1,11-undecylene, 1,12-dodecylene,
 3-methyl-1,4-butylene, 2-oxyethylene, 3-oxypropylene,
 15 4-oxybutylene, 5-oxypropylene, 6-oxyhexylene, 7-oxy-
 heptylene, 8-oxyoctylene, 9-oxy-nonylene, 10-oxydecylene,
 11-oxyundecylene, 12-oxydodecylene, 2-(oxycarbonyl)-
 ethylene, 3-(oxycarbonyl)propylene, 4-(oxycarbonyl)-
 butylene, 5-(oxycarbonyl)pentylene, 6-(oxycarbonyl)-
 20 hexylene, 7-(oxycarbonyl)heptylene, 8-(oxycarbonyl)-
 octylene, 9-(oxycarbonyl)nonylene, 10-(oxycarbonyl)-
 decylene, 11-(oxycarbonyl)undecylene, 12-(oxycarbonyl)-
 dodecylene, 2-(carbonyloxy)ethylene, 3-(carbonyloxy)-
 propylene, 4-(carbonyloxy)butylene, 5-(carbonyloxy)-
 25 pentylene, 6-(carbonyloxy)hexylene, 7-(carbonyloxy)-
 heptylene, 8-(carbonyloxy)octylene, 9-(carbonyloxy)-
 nonylene, 10-(carbonyloxy)decylene, 11-(carbonyloxy)-
 undecylene, 12-(carbonyloxy)dodecylene, 2-(carbonyl-
 imino)ethylene, 3-(carbonylimino)propylene, 4-(carbonyl-
 30 imino)butylene, 5-(carbonylimino)pentylene, 6-(carbonyl-
 imino)hexylene, 7-(carbonylimino)heptylene, 8-(carbonyl-
 imino)octylene, 9-(carbonylimino)nonylene, 10-(carbonyl-

- imino)decylene, 11-(carbonylimino)undecylene, 12-(carbonylimino)dodecylene, 2-iminoethylene, 3-iminopropylene, 4-iminobutylene, 5-iminopentylene, 6-iminohexylene, 7-iminoheptylene, 8-iminooctylene, 9-iminononylene, 10-iminodecylene, 11-iminoundecylene, 12-iminododecylene, 2-iminocarbonylethylene, 3-iminocarbonylpropylene, 4-iminocarbonylbutylene, 5-iminocarbonylpentylene, 6-iminocarbonylhexylene, 7-iminocarbonylheptylene, 8-iminocarbonyloctylene, 9-iminocarbonylnonylene, 10-iminocarbonyldecylene, 11-iminocarbonylundecylene, 12-iminocarbonyldodecylene, 2-(2-ethyleneoxy)ethylene, 2-(3-propyleneoxy)ethylene, 6-(4-butylenoxy)hexylene, 2-(2-ethyleneiminocarbonyl)ethylene, 2-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)ethylene, 6-(4-butyleniminocarbonyl)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexylene and the like.

- The groups S_6 and S_7 are preferably selected from a single bond, $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,

- $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
5 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, wherein R^1 is defined as herein
above; r and s each represent an integer from 1 to 20; and
10 $r + s \leq 21$. It is more preferred that r and s each
represent an integer from 2 to 12. It is especially
preferred that $r + s \leq 15$.

Examples of preferred groups S_6 and S_7 include

- 15 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene, 1,5-pentylene,
1,6-hexylene, 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene, 1,9-nonylene,
1,10-decylene, 1,11-undecylene, 1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-
1,4-butylene, 3-propyleneoxy, 3-propyleneoxycarbonyl,
2-ethylenecarbonyloxy, 4-butylenoxy, 4-butylenoxy-
20 carbonyl, 3-propylenecarbonyloxy, 5-pentyleneoxy,
5-pentyleneoxycarbonyl, 4-butylenecarbonyloxy,
6-hexyleneoxy, 6-hexyleneoxycarbonyl, 5-pentylene-
carbonyloxy, 7-heptylenoxy, 7-heptylenoxycarbonyl,
6-hexylenecarbonyloxy, 8-octyleneoxy, 8-octylene-
25 oxycarbonyl, 7-heptylenecarbonyloxy, 9-nonyleneoxy,
9-nonyleneoxycarbonyl, 8-octylenecarbonyloxy, 10-decylene-
oxy, 10-decyleneoxycarbonyl, 9-nonylenecarbonyloxy,
11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxycarbonyl, 10-decylene-
carbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy, 12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl,
30 11-undecylenecarbonyloxy, 3-propyleneiminocarbonyl,
4-butyleniminocarbonyl, 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl,

6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl, 7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl,
 8-octyleneiminocarbonyl, 9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl,
 10-decyleneiminocarbonyl, 11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl,
 12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl, 2-ethylenecarbonylimino,
 5 3-propylenecarbonylimino, 4-butylenecarbonylimino,
 5-pentylenecarbonylimino, 6-hexylenecarbonylimino,
 7-heptylenecarbonylimino, 8-octylenecarbonylimino,
 9-nonylenecarbonylimino, 10-decylenecarbonylimino,
 11-undecylenecarbonylimino, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl-
 10 oxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-
 oxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)-
 hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexylene,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexyleneoxy, 1,2-ethylenedioxy,
 1,3-propylenedioxy, 1,4-butylenedioxy, 1,5-pentylenedioxy,
 15 1,6-hexylenedioxy, 1,7-heptylenedioxy, 1,8-octylenedioxy,
 1,9-nonylenedioxy, 1,10-decylenedioxy, 1,11-undecylene-
 dioxy, 1,12-dodecylenedioxy and the like.

The aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic divalent radical K is
 20 derivable from aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic diamines by
 formal removal of the amino groups. Examples of aliphatic
 or alicyclic diamines from which the radical K can be
 derived include ethylenediamine, 1,3-propylenediamine,
 1,4-butylenediamine, 1,5-pentylenediamine, 1,6-hexylene-
 25 diamine, 1,7-heptylenediamine, 1,8-octylenediamine,
 1,9-nonylenediamine, 1,10-decylenediamine, 1,11-undecylene-
 diamine, 1,12-dodecylenediamine, α,α' -diamino-*m*-xylene,
 α,α' -diamino-*p*-xylene, (5-amino-2,2,4-trimethylcyclo-
 pentyl)methylamine, 1,2-diaminocyclohexane, 4,4'-diamino-
 30 dicyclohexylmethane, 1,3-bis(methylamino)cyclohexane and
 4,9-dioxadodecane-1,12-diamine.

Examples of aromatic diamines from which the radical K can be derived include 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid methyl ester, 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid hexyl ester, 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid dodecyl ester, 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid isopropyl ester, 4,4'-methylenedianiline, 4,4'-ethylenedianiline, 4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylmethane, 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine, 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfone, 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether, 1,5-diaminonaphthalene, 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 3,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether, 3,3'-diaminobenzophenone, 4,4'-diaminobenzophenone, 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-dimethylbibenzyl, bis[4-(4-aminophenoxy)phenyl] sulfone, 1,4-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene, 1,3-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene, 1,3-bis(3-aminophenoxy)benzene, 2,7-diaminofluorene, 9,9-bis(4-aminophenyl)-fluorene, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline), 4,4'-bis(4-aminophenoxy)biphenyl, 2,2',5,5'-tetrachloro-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-diamino-5,5'-dimethoxybiphenyl, 3,3'-dimethoxy-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 4,4'-(1,4-phenyleneisopropylidene)bis(aniline), 4,4'-(1,3-phenyleneisopropylidene)bis(aniline), 2,2-bis[4-(4-aminophenoxy)phenyl]propane, 2,2-bis[3-(4-aminophenoxy)phenyl]hexafluoropropane, 2,2-bis[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]hexafluoropropane, 2,2-bis(4-aminophenyl)hexafluoropropane, 2,2'-bis-[4-(4-amino-2-trifluoromethylphenoxy)phenyl]hexafluoropropane, 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-bis(trifluoromethyl)biphenyl, and 4,4'-bis[(4-amino-2-trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2,3,5,6,2',3',5',6'-octafluorobiphenyl.

The group J may be divalent, trivalent or tetravalent. When J is divalent, it serves to link the groups S₄ and S₅, S₆ and S₇ or S₈ and N respectively of the groups IV to IX. It will be appreciated that when J is a divalent group, the

monomer unit of which it forms a part is not linked to a side chain group of formula Ia, Ib or combination of them. When J is a trivalent or a tetravalent group, it serves to link the monomer unit, of which it forms a part, to one or two side chain groups of formulae Ia, Ib or combination of them respectively. It is preferred that the photoactive polymer comprises less than 75 % of monomer units including a divalent group J, preferably less than 50 % and especially less than 30 %. Monomer units comprising a trivalent group J are preferred.

The building blocks of the formulae V, VII and IX are amic acid groupings or amic acid ester groupings (i.e. carboxamide-carboxylic acid groupings or carboxamide-carboxylic acid ester groupings) which on the one hand may occur as a result of incomplete imidisation in the polyimide chain. On the other hand, polymers that consist only of building blocks of formulae V, VII or IX, that is to say polyamic acids or polyamic acid esters, are important precursors for the preparation of the polyimides according to the invention and are also included in the present invention. Of those polymers which contain groups of formulae V, VII or IX, preference is given to those in which G is hydrogen, that is to say those which consist exclusively of, or contain some, polyamic acid groups.

The polymers of the invention may be prepared using methods that are known to a person skilled in the art and a second aspect of the invention provides a method of preparing a compound as defined above.

Polyamic acids and polyimides of the present invention may be prepared in accordance with known methods, such as those

described in *Plast. Eng.* 36 (1996) (Polyimides, fundamentals and applications).

For example, the polycondensation reaction for the preparation of the polyamic acids is carried out in solution in a polar aprotic organic solvent, such as γ -butyrolactone, *N,N*-dimethylacetamide, *N*-methylpyrrolidone or *N,N*-dimethylformamide. In most cases equimolar amounts of the dianhydride and the diamine are used, that is to say one amino group per anhydride group. If it is desired to stabilise the molecular weight of the polymer, it is possible for that purpose to add an excess or a less-than-stoichiometric amount of one of the two components or to add a monofunctional compound in the form of a dicarboxylic acid monoanhydride or in the form of a monoamine. Examples of such monofunctional compounds are maleic acid anhydride, phthalic acid anhydride, aniline and so on. The reaction is carried out preferably at a temperature of less than 100 °C.

The cyclisation of the polyamic acids to form the polyimides can be carried out by heating, that is to say by condensation with removal of water or by other imidisation reactions with reagents. When carried out purely thermally, the imidisation of the polyamic acids is not always complete, that is to say the resulting polyimides may still contain proportions of polyamic acid. The imidisation reactions are generally carried out at a temperature of from 60 to 250 °C, but preferably at less than 200 °C. In order to achieve imidisation at rather lower temperatures there are additionally mixed into the reaction mixture reagents that facilitate the removal of water. Such

reagents are, for example, mixtures consisting of acid anhydrides, such as acetic acid anhydride, propionic acid anhydride, phthalic acid anhydride, trifluoroacetic acid anhydride, and tertiary amines, such as triethylamine, trimethylamine, tributylamine, pyridine, *N,N*-dimethylaniline, lutidine, collidine etc. The amount of reagents used in that case is preferably at least two equivalents of amine and four equivalents of acid anhydride per equivalent of polyamic acid to be condensed.

10

The imidisation reaction can be carried out before or alternatively only after application to a support.

The polyamic acids and the polyimides of the present invention have an intrinsic viscosity preferably in range of 0.05 to 10 dL/g, more preferably 0.05 to 5 dL/g. Herein, the intrinsic viscosity ($\eta_{inh} = \ln \eta_{rel}/C$) is determined by measuring a solution containing a polymer in a concentration of 0.5 g/100 ml for its viscosity at 30 °C using *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone as solvent.

20

The polyamic acid chains or polyimide chains of the present invention preferably contain from 2 to 2000 monomer units, especially from 3 to 200.

25

Additives such as silane-containing compounds and epoxy-containing crosslinking agents may be added to the polymers of the invention in order to improve the adhesion of the polymer to a substrate. Suitable silane-containing compounds are described in *Plast. Eng.* 36 (1996) (Polyimides, fundamentals and applications). Suitable epoxy-containing crosslinking agents include 4,4'-methylenebis(*N,N*-diglycidylaniline), trimethylol-

30

propane triglycidyl ether, benzene-1,2,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid 1,2:4,5-*N,N'*-diglycidyl diimide, polyethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, *N,N*-diglycidylcyclohexylamine and the like.

5

Further additives such as a photosensitiser, a photoradical generator and/or a cationic photoinitiator may also be added to the polymers of the invention. Suitable photo-active additives include 2,2-dimethoxyphenylethanone, a
10 mixture of diphenylmethanone and *N,N*-dimethylbenzenamine or ethyl 4-(dimethylamino)benzoate, xanthone, thioxanthone, IRGACURE™ 184, 369, 500, 651 and 907 (Ciba), Michler's ketone, triaryl sulfonium salt and the like.

15 The polymers according to the invention may be used alone or in combination with other polymers, oligomers, monomers, photoactive polymers, photoactive oligomers and/or photo-active monomers, depending upon the application to which the polymer layer is to be put. It will therefore be
20 appreciated that by varying the composition of the polymer layer it is possible to control properties such as an induced pretilt angle, good surface wetting, high voltage holding ratio, a specific anchoring energy etc.

25 Polymer layers may be readily prepared from the polymers of the present invention and a third aspect of the invention provides a polymer layer comprising a polymer according to the present invention in a crosslinked form. The polymer layer is preferably prepared by applying one or more
30 polymers according to the invention to a support and, after any imidisation step which may be necessary, crosslinking the polymer or polymer mixture by irradiation with linearly polarised light. It is possible to vary the direction of

orientation and the tilt angle within the polymer layer by controlling the direction of irradiation of the linearly polarised light. It will be appreciated that by selectively irradiating specific regions of the polymer layer it is possible to align very specific regions of the layer and provide layers with a defined angle of tilt. This orientation and tilt is retained in the polymer layer by the process of crosslinking.

- 10 It will be appreciated that the polymer layers of the present invention can also be used as orientation layers for liquid crystals and a preferred embodiment of the third aspect of the invention provides an orientation layer comprising one or more polymers according to the invention
15 in a crosslinked form. Such orientation layers can be used in the manufacture of optical constructional elements, preferably in the production of hybrid layer elements.

The orientation layers are suitably prepared from a
20 solution of the polymer material. The polymer solution is applied to a support optionally coated with an electrode (for example a glass plate coated with indium-tin oxide (ITO)) so that homogeneous layers of 0.05 to 50 μm thickness are produced. In this process different coating
25 techniques like spincoating, miniscuscoating, wirecoating, slotcoating, offsetprinting, flexoprinting, gravurprinting may be used. Then, or optionally after prior imidisation, the regions to be oriented can be irradiated, for example, with a high-pressure mercury vapour lamp, a xenon lamp or a
30 pulsed UV laser, using a polarizer and optionally a mask for creating images of structures. The irradiation time is dependent upon the output of the individual lamps and can vary from a few seconds to several hours. The dimerisation

can also be carried out, however, by irradiation of the homogeneous layer using filters that, for example, allow only the radiation suitable for the crosslinking reaction to pass through.

5

It will be appreciated that the polymer layers of the invention may be used in the production of optical or electro-optical devices having at least one orientation layer as well as unstructured and structured optical elements and multi-layer systems.

A further embodiment of the third aspect of the invention provides an optical or electro-optical device comprising one or more polymers according to the first aspect of the invention in crosslinked form. The electro-optical devices may comprise more than one layer. The or each of the orientation layers may contain one or more regions of different spatial orientation.

20

The polymers in accordance with the invention are illustrated in more detail by the following Examples.

25 Example 1

79.0 mg (0.403 mmol) of 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride was added to a solution of 850.0 mg (0.446 mmol) of 6-{[3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy}benzoyl]oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate in 1.40 ml of tetrahydrofuran. Stirring was then carried out at 0 °C for 2 hours. Then another 8.8 mg (0.045 mmol) of

1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride were added. The mixture was subsequently allowed to react for 22 hours at room temperature. The polymer mixture was diluted with 1.5 ml THF, precipitated into 100 ml diethyl ether and
5 collected by filtration. The polymer was reprecipitated from THF (10 ml) into 200 ml water to yield, after drying at room temperature under vacuum, 0.76 g of Polyamic Acid 1 in the form of a beige powder; $[\eta] = 0.17 \text{ dL/g}$.

10 The 6-{[3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)benzoyl]oxy}-hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate used as starting material was prepared in accordance with the following procedure.

15 Preparation of methyl (2E)-3-{4-[(8-chlorooctyl)oxy]-3-methoxyphenyl}-2-propenoate

20.0 g (96.06 mmol) methyl (2E)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate, 16.6 g (100.9 mmol) 8-chlor-1-
20 octanol and 27.7 g (105.7 mmol) of triphenylphosphine were dissolved in 400 ml of tetrahydrofuran. The colorless solution was subsequently cooled to 0 °C and 46.0 g (105.7 mmol) of a 40 % solution of azodicarboxylic acid diethyl ester in toluene was added dropwise thereto over a
25 period of 25 minutes. The mixture was subsequently allowed to react for 4 hours at 0 °C. The reaction mixture reduced in volume by evaporation. The resulting residue was added to a mixture of methanol and water (3:2) and was then extracted with a mixture of tert.-butyl-methylether:hexane
30 1:1. The tert.-butyl-methylether:hexane phase was washed repeatedly with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude

product was recrystallised from 2-propanol yielded 30.8 g (90 %) methyl (2E)-3-{4-[(8-chlorooctyl)oxy]-3-methoxyphenyl}-2-propenoate as white crystals.

5 Preparation of methyl (2E)-3-{4-[(8-iodooctyl)oxy]-3-methoxyphenyl}-2-propenoate

26.8 g (75.52 mmol) methyl (2E)-3-{4-[(8-chlorooctyl)oxy]-3-methoxyphenyl}-2-propenoate was dissolved in 1000 ml
10 acetone. 65.16 g (435.15 mmol) sodium iodide were added. The reaction suspension was heated at reflux temperature for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was partitioned between diethylether and water. The organic phase was washed repeatedly with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered
15 and concentrated by rotary evaporation. The crude product was recrystallised from 2-propanol yielded 30.1 g (90 %) methyl (2E)-3-{4-[(8-iodooctyl)oxy]-3-methoxyphenyl}-2-propenoate as white crystals.

20 Preparation of 3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl alcohol

5.87 g (13.15 mmol) methyl (2E)-3-{4-[(8-iodooctyl)oxy]-3-methoxyphenyl}-2-propenoate, 0.872 g (6.26 mmol)
25 3,5-dihydroxybenzyl alcohol were dissolved in 50 ml N,N-dimethylformamide. 4.33 g (31.31 mmol) potassium carbonate were added. The reaction suspension was then heated at reflux temperature for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and a saturated sodium
30 chloride solution. The organic phase was washed repeatedly with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. Chromatography of the residue on 240 g silica gel using first toluene: ethyl

acetate (4:1) then (7:3) yielded 2.15 g (42 %) 3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}-octyl)oxy]benzyl alcohol as colorless oil.

5 Preparation of 6-chlorohexyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate

1.541 g (10.0 mmol) 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2.732 g (20.0 mmol) 6-chlor-1-hexanol were dissolved in 20 ml toluene, and 0.2 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid was added
10 thereto. The reaction mixture was then heated at reflux temperature for 20 hours, and was partitioned between ethyl acetate and a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic phase was washed repeatedly with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evapo-
15 ration. Chromatography of the residue on 120 g silica gel using cyclohexane:ethyl acetate (7:3) as eluant yielded 2.3 g (84 %) of 6-chlorohexyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate as orange oil.

20 Preparation of 6-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]hexyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate

1.960 g (9.2 mmol) 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid was suspended in 10 ml N,N-dimethylformamide. 1.407 g (9.2 mmol)
25 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene(1,5-5) (DBU) were added dropwise over a period of 10 minutes, and 0.708 g (1.9 mmol) tetrabutylammonium iodide were added. A solution of 2.3 g (8.2 mmol) 6-chlorohexyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate and 15 ml N,N-dimethylformamide were added and the resulting
30 mixture was then heated to 84 °C for 22 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled and then partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase was washed repeatedly with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and

concentrated by rotary evaporation. Chromatography of the residue on 110 g silica gel using first cyclohexane:ethyl acetate (7:3) then (3:2) as eluant yielded 2.3 g (56 %) of 6-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]hexyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate as
5 yellow crystals.

Preparation of 6-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]hexyl 3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy) benzoate

10

0.488 g (1.09 mmol) of 6-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]hexyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate, 0.601 g (2.29 mmol) triphenylphosphine were dissolved in 20 ml tetrahydrofurane. 1.694 g (2.18 mmol) 3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl alcohol were added, the
15 resulting suspension was heated of 40 °C. After dissolution the reaction solution was cooled to 0 °C and 1.01 g (2.32 mmol) of a 40 % solution of azodicarboxylic acid diethyl ester in toluene was added dropwise thereto over a
20 period of 5 minutes. The mixture was subsequently allowed to react for 2 hours at 0 °C and 1 hours at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was then partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase was washed repeatedly with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated
25 by rotary evaporation. First chromatography of the residue on 120 g silica gel using toluene:ethyl acetate (9:1) as eluant and second chromatography on 40 g LiChroprep RP-18 using Acetonitrile:tetrahydrofurane (9:1) as eluant yielded 1.50 g (67.0 %) of 6-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]hexyl 3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy) benzoate as
30 colorless oil.

Preparation of 6-{[3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)-benzoyl]oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate

- 5 1.436 g (0.73 mmol) 6-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]hexyl
3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-
propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy) benzoate were
dissolved in a mixture of 10.5 ml N,N-dimethylformamide and
0.8 ml water. 1.188 g (4.40 mmol) Ferric chloride
10 hexahydrate and 0.716 g (10.95 mmol) Zinc powder were
added, the temperature rise to 43 °C. The mixture was
allowed to react for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was then
partitioned between ethyl acetate and water and filtered.
The organic phase was washed repeatedly with water, dried
15 over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary
evaporation. Chromatography of the residue on 55 g silica
gel using dichloromethane:acetone (9:1) as eluant yielded
0.87 g (62 %) of 6-{[3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-
[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl}-
20 oxy)benzoyl]oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate as brown oil.

The following diamines can be synthesized in a analogous manner:

- 25 6-{[3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)benzoyl]oxy}hexyl
3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 6-{[3,5-bis({3,4,5-tris[(6-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-
30 oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)benzoyl]oxy}-
hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

- 6-{{3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-(pentyloxy)-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy)benzoyl]oxy}-hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 5 6-{{3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-[(2-ethyl-pentyl)oxy]-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)-oxy)benzoyl]oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 10 6-{{3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(11-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}undecyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy)benzoyl]-oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 15 6-{{3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(11-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}undecyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy)benzoyl]-oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 20 6-{{3,5-bis({3,4-bis[(6-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy)benzoyl]oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 25 11-{{3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy)benzoyl]oxy}-undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 30 2-{{3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy)benzoyl]oxy}ethyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

- 6-{{3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy} hexyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)benzoyl}oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 5 6-{{3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{2-(cyclohexylmethoxy)-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)-benzoyl}oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 10 6-{{3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-(pentyloxy)-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)benzoyl}oxy}-hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 15 6-{{3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-[(4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] benzoyl}oxy)hexyl] oxy]benzyl}oxy)benzoyl}oxy}-hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 20 4-(2,5-diaminophenoxy)butyl 3,5-bis{[3,5-bis(4-{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}butoxy)benzyl}oxy}-benzoate;
- 2,2'-bis({[3,5-bis{[3,5-bis(4-{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] phenoxy}butoxy)benzyl}oxy}benzoyl}oxy}hexyloxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine.

25

Example 2

0.50 g of Polyamic Acid 1 obtained in Example 1 were dissolved in 3 ml of tetrahydrofuran. Thereto were added

30 73 mg (0.92 mmol) of pyridine and 94 mg (0.92 mmol) acetic acid anhydride, and the dehydration and ring closure was carried out at reflux temperature for 2 hours. The polymer mixture was diluted with 1.5 ml THF, precipitated into

100 ml diethyl ether and collected by filtration. The polymer was reprecipitated from THF (10 ml) into 200 ml water to yield, after drying at room temperature under vacuum, to yield Polyimide 1.

5

Example 3

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1 using 138.3 mg (0.446 mmol) of 4,4'-oxydiphtalic anhydride and 850.0 mg (0.446 mmol) of 6-{[3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}-octyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy) benzoyl]oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate, to yield Polyamic Acid 2.

15

Example 4

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1 using 133.9 mg (0.446 mmol) of 4-(2,5-Dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-tetralin-1,2-dicarboxylic anhydride and 850.0 mg (0.446 mmol) of 6-{[3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy) benzoyl]oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate, to yield Polyamic Acid 3.

25

Example 5

30 Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1 using 87.8 mg (0.446 mmol) of 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid anhydride, 74.5 mg (0.223 mmol) 2,2-bis(4-aminophenyl)hexafluoropropane and 425.0 mg (0.223 mmol) of

6-([3,5-bis([3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy) benzoyl]oxy)hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate, to yield Polyamic Acid 4.

5

Example 6

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1 using 427 mg (0.3112 mmol) 6-([3,5-bis([2,2-bis([4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl]oxy)methyl]propanoyl]oxy)benzoyl]oxy)hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate and 61 mg (0.3112 mmol) 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, to yield 325 mg Polyamic Acid 5; $[\eta] = 0.19 \text{ dL/g}$.

15

The 6-([3,5-bis([2,2-bis([4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl]oxy)methyl]propanoyl]oxy)benzoyl]oxy)hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate used as starting material was prepared in accordance with the following procedure.

20

Preparation of 6-([3,5-bis[(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)carbonyl]oxy)benzoyl]oxy)hexyl 3,5-dinitrobenzoate

A mixture of 0.657 g (3.77 mmol) 2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxane-5-carboxylic acid, 0.810 g (1.81 mmol) 6-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]hexyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate, 0.21 g (0.72 mmol) 4-(dimethylamino)pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate in 15 ml dichloromethane was cooled to 0° C and 0.93 g (4.52 mmol) N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide were added. The mixture was subsequently allowed to react for 24 hours at 25 °C and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated by evaporation. Chromatography of the residue on 150 g silica gel using first cyclohexane:ethyl acetate

yielded 2.09 g (87%) 6-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]hexyl
3,5-bis{[2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]
benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy}benzoate.

- 5 Preparation of 6-{[3,5-bis({2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy)benzoyl]-oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1
10 using 1.00 g (0.698 mmol) 6-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]hexyl
3,5-bis{[2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-
benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy}benzoate, 1.13 g
(4.18 mmol) Ferric chloride hexahydrate and 0.457 g
(6.98 mmol) Zinc powder, to yield 1.25 g (91%) 6-{[3,5-
15 bis({2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl]-
oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy) benzoyl}oxy}hexyl 3,5-diamino-
benzoate.

- 20 The following diamines can be synthesized in a analogous
manner:

8-{[3,5-bis({2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-
benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy) benzoyl}oxy}octyl
25 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

11-{[3,5-bis({2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-
propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy) benzoyl}oxy}-
undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

30

6-{[3,4-bis({2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-
propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy) benzoyl}oxy}-
hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

6-{[2,4-bis({2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy) benzoyl]oxy}-hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

5

6-{[3,5-bis({2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-hexyloxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy) benzoyl]oxy}-hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

10 6-{[3,5-bis({2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]butanoyl}oxy) benzoyl]oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

15 6-{[3,5-bis[{(2,2-bis[{(6-{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy} hexyloyl)oxy)methyl}propanoyl}oxy) benzoyl]oxy}hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

20 8-{[3,5-bis({2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-[(2-ethylpentyl)oxy]-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy) benzoyl]oxy}octyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

25 6-(2,5-diamino)hexyl 3,5-bis({2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy) benzoyl]oxy}benzoate.

Example 7

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1
 30 using 141.8 mg (0.723 mmol) of 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 425.0 mg (0.223 mmol) of
 6-{[3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(8-{2-methoxy-4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]phenoxy}octyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy) benzoyl]oxy}hexyl

3,5-diaminobenzoate and 0.686 g (0.500 mmol)
 6-{[3,5-bis({3-({4-[4-(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-
 benzoyl}oxy)-2-[(4-[4-(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-
 benzoyl}oxy) methyl]-2-methylpropanoyl}oxy)benzoyl}oxy)-
 5 hexyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate, to yield Polyamic Acid 6.

Example 8

10 Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1
 using 79.0 mg (0.403 mmol) of 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetra-
 carboxylic acid dianhydride and 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-
 bis[(6-[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}
 hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy]undecyl
 15 3,5-diaminobenzoate, to yield Polyamic Acid 7.

The 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-
 methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]-
 benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy]undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate used as
 20 starting material was prepared in accordance with the
 following procedure.

Preparation of methyl (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)- 2-propenoate

25 4.16 g (20.0 mmol) ferulic acid methyl ester was dissolved
 in 115 ml 2-butanone. 2.09 ml (22.0 mmol) n-butyl bromide
 and 11.06 g (80 mmol) potassium carbonate were added. The
 reaction suspension was then heated at reflux temperature
 30 for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered. The
 filtrate was concentrated by evaporation. The crude product
 was recrystallised from 42 ml isopropyl alcohol and yielded

4.85 g (92 %) methyl (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate as white crystals.

Preparation of (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-

5 2-propenoic acid

10 g (0.15 mol) potassium hydroxide were dissolved in a mixture of 200 ml methyl alcohol and 5 ml water. 4.85 g (18.35 mmol) methyl (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate was added. The reaction mixture was subsequently heated to 60 °C. After 2.5 h the mixture was concentrated by evaporation. The residue was dissolved in 100 ml cold water and acidified to pH=1 with 13.5 ml hydrochloric acid 37 wt.%. The product was filtered off, washed with water and dried at 50 °C under vacuum to give 4.24 g (92 %) (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoic acid as white crystals.

Preparation of 6-chlorohexyl (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-

20 3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate

Preparation was carried out analogously to Example 5 using 4.24 g (16.94 mmol) (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoic acid, 2.20 g (16.13 mmol) 6-chloro-1-hexanol, 25 1.90 g (6.45 mmol) 4-(dimethylamino)pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate and 4.16 g (20.17 mmol) N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide to give 6-chlorohexyl (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate as colorless oil.

Preparation of 6-iodohexyl (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1
5 using 4.00 g (10.84 mmol) 6-chlorohexyl (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate and 9.75 g (65.05 mmol) sodium iodide, to yield 6-iodohexyl (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate.

10 Preparation of 3,5-bis[(6-[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy] benzyl alcohol

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1
using 4.60 g (10.0 mmol) 6-iodohexyl (2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-
15 methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoate, 0.667 g (4.76 mmol) 3,5-dihydroxybenzyl and 3.27 g (23.6 mmol) potassium carbonate, to yield 3,5-bis[(6-[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy] benzyl alcohol.

20 Preparation of 3,5-bis[(6-[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy] benzyl bromide

5.00 g (5.88 mmol) 3,5-bis[(6-[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy] benzyl alcohol,
25 (6.47 mmol) tetrabromomethane were dissolved in 100 ml dichloromethane. The solution was subsequently cooled to 0 °C and a solution of 1.85 g (7.05 mmol) triphenylphosphine in 20 ml dichloromethane was added dropwise thereto over a period of 1 hour. The reaction mixture was
30 reduced in volume by evaporation. Chromatography of the residue yield 3,5-bis[(6-[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy] benzyl bromide.

Preparation of 3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)-benzyl alcohol

5 Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1 using 4.34 g (5.00 mmol) 3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy] benzyl bromide, 0.334 g (2.38 mmol) 3,5-dihydroxybenzyl, 13 mg (0.05 mmol) 18-Crown-6 and 0.97 g (7.00 mmol) potassium carbonate to
 10 yield 3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)benzyl alcohol.

Preparation of 11-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]undecyl

15 3,5-bis({3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)benzyl}oxy)benzoate

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1
 20 using 0.488 g (1.09 mmol) of 11-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]undecyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate, 0.601 g (2.29 mmol) triphenylphosphine, 3.74 g (2.18 mol) 3,5-bis({3,5-bis{[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)-oxy]benzyl}oxy)benzyl alcohol and 1.01 g (2.32 mmol) of a
 25 40 % solution of azodicarboxylic acid diethyl ester in toluene, to yield 11-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]undecyl 3,5-bis({3,5-bis({3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl}oxy)benzyl}oxy)benzoate.

30

Preparation of 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]-benzyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy] undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate

5

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1 using 3.88 g (1.00 mmol) 6-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]hexyl 3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzoate, 1.62 g (6.00 mmol) Ferric chloride hexahydrate and 0.654 g (10.00 mmol) Zinc powder to give 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy] undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate.

15

The following diamines can be synthesized in a analogous manner:

20 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy] carbonyl}benzyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy]undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

25 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butyl-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy] undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

30 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-pentyl-phenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy] undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;

- 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(4-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}butyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]-benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy] undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 5 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,4-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]-benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy] undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 10 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,4,5-tris[(11-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}undecyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]-benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy] undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 15 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-{4-[(4-propylcyclohexyl) methoxy]phenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)-oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy] benzoyl)oxy] undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 20 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-{4-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]phenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)-oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy] undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 25 11-[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]-benzyl)oxy]benzoyl)oxy] undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate;
- 30 8-(2,5-diaminophenoxy)octyl 3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(3,5-bis[(6-{[(2E)-3-(4-butoxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoyl]oxy}hexyl)-oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzyl)oxy]benzoate.

Example 9:

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1 using 1.320 g (0.500 mmol) 11-{2,2-bis[{2,2-bis[{2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] benzoyl}oxy)-methyl]propanoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate and 98.1 mg (0.500 mmol) 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, to yield Polyamic Acid 8.

10

The 11-{2,2-bis[{2,2-bis[{2,2-bis[{4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl] benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}undecyl 3,5-diaminobenzoate used as starting material can be prepared in accordance with the following procedure.

15

Preparation of 11-bromoundecyl 3,5-dinitrobenzoate

11.4 g (45.4 mmol) 11-bromo-1-undecanol, 11.0 g (47.7 mmol) 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl chloride, 54 mg 4-dimethylaminopyridine were dissolved in 94 ml dichloromethane. The solution was subsequently cooled to 0 °C and then 18.3 ml (227 mmol) pyridine was added dropwise, in the course of 25 minutes. After 4.5 hours at 0 °C the reaction mixture was partitioned between dichloromethane and water; the organic phase was washed repeatedly with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated by rotary evaporation. Chromatography of the residue on 200 g silica gel using Toluene yielded 18.1 g (90 %) 11-bromoundecyl 3,5-dinitrobenzoate as yellow powder.

20

25

30

Preparation of 11-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]undecyl
2,2-bis[{(2,2-bis[{(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxan-5-
yl)carbonyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoate

5 Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1
using 10.19 g (9.81 mmol) 2,2-bis[{(2,2-bis[{(2,2,5-
trimethyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)carbonyl}oxy)methyl] propanoyl}-
oxy)methyl]propanoic acid, 1.494 g (9.81 mmol)
1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene(1,5-5) (DBU) and 4.81 g
10 (10.79 mmol) 11-bromoundecyl 3,5-dinitrobenzoate, to yield
11-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]undecyl 2,2-bis[{(2,2-
bis[{(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxan-5-yl)carbonyl}oxy)methyl]
propanoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoate.

15 Preparation of 11-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]undecyl
2,2-bis[{(2,2-bis[{(2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propanoyl}oxy)-
methyl]propanoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoate

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 6
20 using 6.92 g (5.00 mmol) 11-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]-
undecyl 2,2-bis[{(2,2-bis[{(2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxan-
5-yl)carbonyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoate
and 2.5 g Dowex 50Wx2 resin, to yield 11-[(3,5-dinitro-
benzoyl)oxy]undecyl 2,2-bis[{(2,2-bis[{(2,2-bis(hydroxy-
25 methyl)propanoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl}oxy)methyl}
propanoate.

Preparation of 11-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]undecyl
2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-
propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl]oxy)methyl}-
propanoyl]oxy)methyl}propanoate

5

0.832 g (3.70 mmol) 4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-
benzoyl chloride dissolved in 5 ml dichloromethane, was
added to a solution of 0.453 mg (0.370 mmol) 11-[(3,5-
dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]undecyl 2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([2,2-
10 bis(hydroxymethyl)propanoyl]oxy)methyl}propanoyl]oxy)-
methyl}propanoate, 45 mg (0.370 mmol) 4-dimethylamino
pyridine, 0.450 g (4.44 mmol) triethylamine in 10 ml
dichloromethane at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed
to react 1 hour at 0 °C, then warm to 25 °C, stirred
15 overnight and reduced in volume by evaporation. Chromato-
graphy of the residue yield 11-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]-
undecyl 2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-
oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl]oxy)methyl}
propanoyl]oxy)methyl}propanoate.

20

Preparation of 11-{2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([4-[(1E)-3-
methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl]-
oxy)methyl}propanoyl]oxy)methyl}propanoyl]undecyl
3,5-diaminobenzoate

25

Preparation can be carried out analogously to Example 1
using 0.540 g (0.20 mmol) 11-[(3,5-dinitrobenzoyl)oxy]-
undecyl 2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([4-[(1E)-3-methoxy-3-
oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl]oxy)methyl}-
30 propanoyl]oxy)methyl}propanoate, 0.324 g (1.20 mmol)
Ferric chloride hexahydrate and 0.131 g (2.00 mmol) Zinc
powder, to yield 11-{2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([2,2-bis{([4-[(1E)-
3-methoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]benzoyl}oxy)methyl]propanoyl]-

oxy)methyl]propanoyl} oxy)methyl]propanoyl}undecyl
3,5-diaminobenzoate.

5 Example 10:

Production of an orientation layer

A 2 % solution of Polyamic Acid 1 in cyclopentanone was
filtered over a 0.2 μm Teflon filter and applied to a glass
10 plate, which had been coated with indium-tin oxide (ITO),
in a spin-coating apparatus at 3000 rev./min. in the course
of 60 seconds. The resulting film was then predried for
15 minutes at 130 °C and then imidised for 1 hour at 200 °C
to form the polyimide.

15

The glass plate so coated was then irradiated for 30
seconds with the linearly polarized UV light of a 350 W
high-pressure mercury vapor lamp. A liquid-crystalline
mixture CB-483 from Vantico was then applied by
20 spin-coating to the irradiated layer and subsequently
crosslinked by isotropic UV light for 5 minutes. Under a
polarization microscope, a uniaxially double-refractive
layer of oriented liquid crystal molecules was observed and
a contrast ratio as high as 1800:1 was measured. Using a
25 tilt compensator it was ascertained that the direction of
orientation agreed with the direction of polarization of
the UV light used for the polyimide layer irradiation.

Example 11:

Production of an orientation layer having a defined angle of tilt

- 5 Two glass plates coated with Polyamic Acid 1 as in
Example 10 were irradiated for 30 seconds with linearly
polarized UV light, the direction of incidence of the light
being inclined by 40° relative to the plate normal. The
direction of polarization of the light was kept in the
10 plane defined by the direction of incidence of the light
and the plate normal. From both plates a cell of $20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
spacing was built such that the illuminated surfaces were
facing each other and the previous polarization directions
of illumination were parallel. The cell was then filled
15 with liquid crystal mixture MLC12000-000 from Merck in the
isotropic phase at 100°C . The cell was then gradually
cooled to room temperature at a rate ranging from
 0.1°C/min to 2°C/min . Between crossed polarizers a uni-
formly oriented liquid crystal layer was observed. The tilt
20 angle of this parallel cell, by crystal rotation method,
was 12° .

Example 12:

- 25 **Determination of the voltage holding ratio (VHR)**

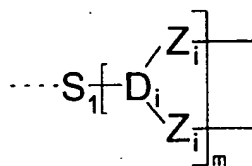
Two glass plates coated in accordance with Example 10 were
irradiated perpendicularly during 30 seconds with linearly
polarized UV light. From both plates a cell of $10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
30 spacing was built such that the illuminated surfaces were
facing each other and the previous polarization directions
of illumination were parallel. This cell was then main-

tained at 120 °C under high vacuum for 14 hours and there-
after filled with TFT liquid crystal mixture MLC12000-000
from Merck in vacuo at room temperature. Between crossed
polarizers a uniformly oriented liquid crystal layer was
5 observed. Prior to testing the voltage holding ratio (VHR)
the cell was first subjected to ageing for 50 hours at
120 °C. The voltage decay V (at $T = 20$ ms) of a voltage
surge of 64 μ s with V_0 (V at $t = 0$) = 0.2 V was then
measured over a period of $T = 20$ ms. The voltage holding
10 ratio then determined, given by $VHR = V_{rms}(t = T)/V_0$, was
96 % at room temperature.

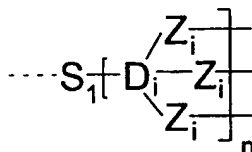
Claims

1. Photoactive side-chain polymer from the class of polyimides, polyamide acids and esters thereof, characterized in that it comprises as a side-chain a dendritic block incorporating photoactive groups at its surface.

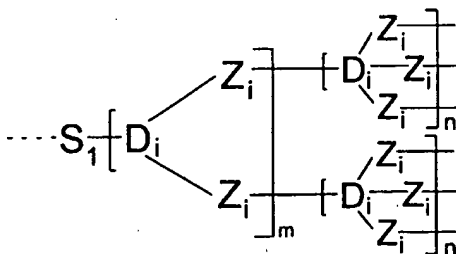
2. Polymer according to claim 1, characterized in that the dendritic block represents a unit of formula Ia or of formula Ib or a combination of formulae Ia and Ib, for example formula Ic,



Ia



Ib



Ic

wherein the broken line symbolizes the linkage to polyimide main chain; and wherein

- 5 S_1 represents a single bond or a spacer unit such as a straight-chain or branched alkylene group which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or more $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by a group A, with the proviso that oxygen atoms are not directly attached to each other, wherein
- 10 A represents a group selected from $-O-$, $-CO-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-NR^1-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $-O-CO-O-$ and $-Si(CH_3)_2-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$, an aromatic or an alicyclic group, and wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl;
- 15 D_i each independently of the other represent an organic residue;
- 20 Z_i each independently of the other represent a single bond or a spacer unit such as a straight-chain or branched alkylene group which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by a group B, wherein
- 25 B represents a group selected from $-O-$, $-CO-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-NR^1-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $-O-CO-O-$ and $-Si(CH_3)_2-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl;
- 30

m and n each independently of the other represent the number of generations and having a value of 0 to 4, with the proviso that $2 \leq m+n \leq 4$.

- 5 3. Polymer according to claim 2, characterized in that the terminal moieties attached to Z_i at the dendritic block surface are photoactive groups which can be photoisomerised or photodimerised on exposure to UV or laser light.
- 10 4. Polymer according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the terminal moieties are hydrogen, or a unit such as a straight-chain or branched alkyl group, which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, cyano, having 1 to 24 carbon atoms,
- 15 wherein one or more $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by a group A provided that oxygen atoms are not directly attached to each other; with the proviso that at least four terminal moieties must be a photoactive groups.
- 20 5. Polymer according to any one of claims 2 to 4, characterized in that the dendritic block represents a unit of formula Ia.
6. Polymer according to any one of claims 2 to 4, characterized in that the dendritic block represents a unit of
- 25 formula Ic.
7. Polymer according to any one of claims 2 to 6, characterized in that the groups D_i are each independently of the
- 30 other an aromatic, an alicyclic or a $-CR^1$ unit wherein R^1 is a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl.

8. Polymer according to any one of claims 2 to 7, characterized in that the groups D_i each independently of the other are selected from 1,2,3-benzenetriyl, 1,3,4-benzenetriyl, 1,3,5-benzenetriyl or a group $-CR^1$ wherein R^1 is a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl.

9. Polymer according to any one of claims 2 to 8, wherein S_1 is selected from a single covalent bond, $-O-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-CO-NR^1-$, $-CH=CH-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $-O-CO-O-$ and a straight-chain or branched alkylene group, which is optionally substituted by one or more groups selected from fluorine, chlorine and cyano and in which two or three non-adjacent alkylene $-CH_2-$ group are independently optionally replaced by a group A with the proviso that the total number of chain carbon atoms in the alkylene group does not exceed 24, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl.

10. Polymer according to claim 9, wherein S_1 is selected from a single covalent bond, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-$, $-(CH_2)_x-O-$, $-(CH_2)_x-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-$, $-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-CO-NR^1-$, $-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_x-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-$, $-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_x-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-CO-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-CO-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-O-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-O-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-NR^2-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-CO-NR^1-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_x-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_x-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_x-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_x-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,

$-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-O$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
5 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-COO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O$,
 $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s$ and $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, wherein R^1
is as defined above, r and s each represent an integer from
10 1 to 20, preferably from 2 to 12, and $r + s \leq 21$,
preferably ≤ 15 .

11. Polymer according to claim 9, wherein S_1 is selected
from $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$,
15 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-NH-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-$,
 $-CO-NH-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-O(CH_2)_rCO-NH-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-$,
 $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-CO-NH-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
20 $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_rNH-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$ and
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, wherein r and s each
25 represent an integer from 2 to 12 and $r + s \leq 15$.

12. Polymer according to claim 9, wherein S_1 is selected
from 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene,
1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene, 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene,
30 1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene, 1,11-undecylene,
1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene, 3-propyleneoxy,

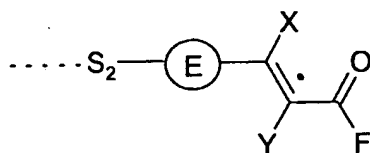
3-propyleneoxycarbonyl, 2-ethylenecarbonyloxy, 4-butylen-
 oxy, 4-butylenoxycarbonyl, 3-propylenecarbonyloxy,
 5-pentyleneoxy, 5-pentyleneoxycarbonyl, 4-butylenecarbonyl-
 oxy, 6-hexyleneoxy, 6-hexyleneoxycarbonyl, 5-pentylene-
 5 carbonyloxy, 7-heptyleneoxy, 7-heptyleneoxycarbonyl,
 6-hexylenecarbonyloxy, 8-octyleneoxy,
 8-octyleneoxycarbonyl, 7-heptylenecarbonyloxy,
 9-nonyleneoxy, 9-nonyleneoxycarbonyl, 8-octylene-
 carbonyloxy, 10-decyleneoxy, 10-decyleneoxycarbonyl,
 10 9-nonylenecarbonyloxy, 11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxy-
 carbonyl, 10-decylenecarbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy,
 12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl, 11-undecylenecarbonyloxy,
 3-propyleneiminocarbonyl, 4-butyleniminocarbonyl,
 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl, 6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl,
 15 7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl, 8-octyleneiminocarbonyl,
 9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl, 10-decyleneiminocarbonyl,
 11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl, 12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl,
 2-ethylenecarbonylimino, 3-propylenecarbonylimino,
 4-butylenecarbonylimino, 5-pentyleneecarbonylimino,
 20 6-hexylenecarbonylimino, 7-heptylenecarbonylimino,
 8-octylenecarbonylimino, 9-nonylenecarbonylimino,
 10-decylenecarbonylimino, 11-undecylenecarbonylimino,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-
 oxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexyleneoxy,
 25 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propylene-
 iminocarbonyl)hexyl, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexyloxy,
 1,2-ethylenedioxy, 1,3-propylenedioxy, 1,4-butylenedioxy,
 1,5-pentylendioxy, 1,6-hexylendioxy, 1,7-heptylenedioxy,
 1,8-octylendioxy, 1,9-nonylenedioxy, 1,10-decylendioxy,
 30 1,11-undecylendioxy, 1,12-dodecylendioxy, 2-oxyethylene,
 3-oxypropylene, 4-oxybutylene, 5-oxypropylene,
 6-oxyhexylene, 7-oxyheptylene, 8-oxyoctylene,
 9-oxynonylene, 10-oxydecylene, 11-oxyundecylene, 12-oxy-

dodecylene, 2-(oxycarbonyl)ethylene, 3-(oxycarbonyl)-
 propylene, 4-(oxycarbonyl)butylene, 5-(oxycarbonyl)-
 pentylene, 6-(oxycarbonyl)hexylene, 7-(oxycarbonyl)-
 heptylene, 8-(oxycarbonyl)octylene, 9-(oxycarbonyl)-
 5 nonylene, 10-(oxycarbonyl)decylene, 11-(oxycarbonyl)-
 undecylene, 12-(oxycarbonyl)dodecylene, 2-(carbonyloxy)-
 ethylene, 3-(carbonyloxy)propylene, 4-(carbonyloxy)-
 butylene, 5-(carbonyloxy)pentylene, 6-(carbonyloxy)-
 hexylene, 7-(carbonyloxy)heptylene, 8-(carbonyloxy)-
 10 octylene, 9-(carbonyloxy)nonylene, 10-(carbonyloxy)-
 decylene, 11-(carbonyloxy)undecylene, 12-(carbonyl-
 oxy)dodecylene, 2-(carbonylimino)ethylene, 3-(carbonyl-
 imino)propylene, 4-(carbonylimino)butylene, 5-(carbonyl-
 imino)pentylene, 6-(carbonylimino)hexylene, 7-(carbonyl-
 15 imino)heptylene, 8-(carbonylimino)octylene, 9-(carbonyl-
 imino)nonylene, 10-(carbonylimino)decylene, 11-(carbonyl-
 imino)undecylene, 12-(carbonylimino)dodecylene, 2-imino-
 ethylene, 3-iminopropylene, 4-iminobutylene, 5-imino-
 pentylene, 6-iminohexylene, 7-iminohexylene, 8-imino-
 20 octylene, 9-iminononylene, 10-iminodecylene, 11-imino-
 undecylene, 12-iminododecylene, 2-iminocarbonylethylene,
 3-iminocarbonylpropylene, 4-iminocarbonylbutylene, 5-imino-
 carbonylpentylene, 6-iminocarbonylhexylene, 7-imino-
 carbonylheptylene, 8-iminocarbonyloctylene, 9-imino-
 25 carbonylnonylene, 10-iminocarbonyldecylene, 11-imino-
 carbonylundecylene, 12-iminocarbonyldodecylene,
 2-(2-ethyleneoxy)ethylene, 2-(3-propyleneoxy)ethylene,
 6-(4-butyleneoxy)hexylene, 2-(2-ethyleneiminocarbonyl)-
 ethylene, 2-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)ethylene,
 30 6-(4-butyleneiminocarbonyl)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneimino-
 carbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexylene.

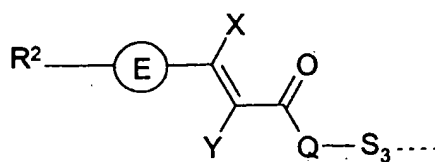
13. Polymer according to any one of claims 2 to 12,
 wherein Z_i each independently of the other are selected
 from a single covalent bond, -O-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -NR¹-,
 -NR¹-CO-, -CO-NR¹-, -NR¹-CO-O-, -O-CO-NR¹-, -NR¹-CO-NR¹-,
 5 -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -O-CO-O- and a straight-chain or branched
 alkylene group in which one to three non-adjacent alkylene
 -CH₂- group are independently optionally replaced by a
 group -O-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH-, with the proviso that
 the total number of chain carbon atoms in the alkylene
 10 group does not exceed 16, wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen
 atom or lower alkyl.

14. Polymer according to claim 13, wherein Z_i each
 independently of the other are selected from a single
 15 covalent bond, -O-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -NR¹-CO-, -CO-NR¹-, a
 straight-chain or branched alkylene group in which one to
 three non-adjacent alkylene -CH₂- group are independently
 optionally replaced by a group -O-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, with
 the proviso that the total number of chain carbon atoms in
 20 the alkylene group does not exceed 12, wherein R¹ repre-
 sents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl.

15. Polymer according to any one of claims 1 to 14,
 characterized in that the photoactive groups undergo
 25 photocyclisation reactions and are represented by one of
 the general formulae IIIa and IIIb:



IIIa



IIIb

wherein the broken line indicates the point of linkage to
 5 the respective Z_i ; and wherein

S_2 and S_3 each independently of the other represent a
 single bond or a spacer unit such as a straight-chain
 or branched alkylene group which is unsubstituted,
 10 mono or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine,
 having 1 to 30 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-
 adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced
 by a group A, with the proviso that oxygen atoms are
 not directly attached to each other;

15

Q represents an oxygen atom or $-NR^1-$ wherein R^1
 represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl;

E represents pyrimidine-2,5-diyl, pyridine-2,5-diyl,
 20 2,5-thiophenylene, 2,5-furanylene, 1,4- or
 2,6-naphthylene; or phenylene; which is unsubstituted
 or mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine or
 by a cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue
 which is unsubstituted mono- or poly-substituted by
 25 fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 18 carbon atoms,
 wherein one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may
 independently be replaced by a group B;

- F represents $-OR^3$, $-NR^4R^5$ or an oxygen atom, which defines together with the ring E a coumarin unit, wherein R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are selected from hydrogen, cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkylene residue which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by a group A, or R^4 and R^5 together form a C_{5-8} alicyclic ring;
- 10 X, Y each independently of the other represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, cyano, alkyl optionally substituted by fluorine having 1 to 12 carbon atoms in which optionally one or more non-adjacent alkyl $-CH_2-$ groups are replaced by $-O-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$ and/or $-CH=CH-$; and
- 15 R^2 is hydrogen, or is a straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono-substituted by cyano or fluorine, chlorine, or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by a group A.
- 20
- 25 16. Polymer according to claim 15, characterized in that the group E is selected from pyrimidine-2,5-diyl, pyridine-2,5-diyl, 2,5-thiophenylene, 2,5-furanylene, 1,4- or 2,6-naphthylene and phenylene, which is unsubstituted or substituted by a cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine having form 1 to 12 carbon atoms in which optionally one or more non-adjacent alkyl $-CH_2-$
- 30

groups are replaced by -O-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- and C-C≡C-.

17. Polymer according to claim 16, characterized in that
5 the group E is selected from 2,5-furanylene, 1,4- or 2,6-naphthylene and phenylene, which is unsubstituted or substituted by a cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue having 1 to 6 carbon atoms in which optionally one or more non-adjacent alkyl -CH₂- groups are replaced by
10 -O-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- and -C≡C-.

18. Polymer according to any one of claims 15 to 17, characterized in that F is selected from -OR³ and -NR⁴R⁵, wherein R³ and R⁴ represent a cyclic, straight-chain or
15 branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, cyano, having 1 to 18 carbons atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent alkyl -CH₂- groups may independently be replaced by -O- or -CH=CH-, wherein R⁵ is selected from a hydrogen atom or a
20 cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly- substituted by fluorine, chlorine, cyano, having 1 to 18 carbons atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent alkyl -CH₂- groups may independently be replaced by -O- or -CH=CH-, or R⁴ and R⁵ together to
25 form a C₅₋₈ alicyclic ring.

19. Polymer according to claim 18, characterized in that F is selected from -OR³ and -NHR⁴, wherein R³ and R⁴ represent a cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue
30 which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine atoms, having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, wherein one or

more non-adjacent alkyl $-\text{CH}_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by $-\text{O}-$.

20. Polymer according to any one of claims 15 to 19,
5 characterized in that X and Y represent hydrogen.

21. Polymer according to any one of claims 15 to 20,
characterized in that Q is an oxygen atom or $-\text{NH}-$.

10 22. Polymer according to any one of claims 15 to 20,
characterized in that the photoactive groups are represented by the general formula IIIa.

23. Polymer according to any one of claims 15 to 22,
15 characterized in that S_2 and S_3 are selected from a single covalent bond, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$, $-\text{NR}^1-$, $-\text{NR}^1-\text{CO}-$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}^1-$, $-\text{NR}^1-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}^1-$, $-\text{NR}^1-\text{CO}-\text{NR}^1-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$ and a straight-chain or branched alkylene group, which is optionally substituted by one or more
20 groups selected from fluorine, chlorine and cyano and in which two or three non-adjacent alkylene $-\text{CH}_2-$ group are independently optionally replaced by a group A with the proviso that the total number of chain carbon atoms in the alkylene group does not exceed 24, wherein R^1 represents a
25 hydrogen atom or lower alkyl.

24. Polymer according to claim 23, characterized in that S_2 is selected from a single covalent bond, $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$,
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-\text{O}-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-\text{CO}-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$,
30 $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-\text{CO}-\text{NR}^1-$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-\text{NR}^1-\text{CO}-$,
 $-(\text{CH}_2)_r-\text{NR}^1-$, $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_r-$, $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_r-$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-(\text{CH}_2)_r-$,

- $-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$,
 $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$,
5 $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$,
 $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-O-$,
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-NR^2-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$,
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
10 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$
 $CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
15 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_rCOO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$ and
 $-CO-O(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, wherein R^1 is as defined above, r
and s each represent an integer from 1 to 20, preferably
20 from 1 to 12, and $r + s \leq 21$, preferably ≤ 15 .

25. Polymer according to claim 23, wherein S_2 is selected
from a single covalent bond, $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-NH-$,
25 $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-NH-(CH_2)_r-$,
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-O-$
 $(CH_2)_rCO-NH-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-$,
 $-CO-NH-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NH-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,

- (CH₂)_r-NH-CO-(CH₂)_s-O-, - (CH₂)_r-NHCO-O-(CH₂)_s-O-,
 -O-(CH₂)_r-NH-CO-(CH₂)_s-, -O-(CH₂)_r-O-(CH₂)_s-O-,
 -O-CO-(CH₂)_r-O-(CH₂)_s-O-, -CO-O-(CH₂)_r-O-(CH₂)_s-O-,
 -O-(CH₂)_r-NH-CO-(CH₂)_s-O- and -O-CO-(CH₂)_r-NH-CO-(CH₂)_s-O-,
 5. wherein r and s each represent an integer from 1 to 12 and
 r + s ≤ 15.

26. Polymer according to claim 23, wherein S₂ is selected
 from 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene,
 10 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene, 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene,
 1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene, 1,11-undecylene,
 1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene, 3-propyleneoxy,
 3-propyleneoxycarbonyl, 2-ethylenecarbonyloxy, 4-butylene-
 oxy, 4-butyleneoxycarbonyl, 3-propylenecarbonyloxy,
 15 5-pentyleneoxy, 5-pentyleneoxycarbonyl, 4-butylenecarbonyl-
 oxy, 6-hexyleneoxy, 6-hexyleneoxycarbonyl, 5-pentylene-
 carbonyloxy, 7-heptyleneoxy, 7-heptyleneoxycarbonyl,
 6-hexylenecarbonyloxy, 8-octyleneoxy,
 8-octyleneoxycarbonyl, 7-heptylenecarbonyloxy,
 20 9-nonyleneoxy, 9-nonyleneoxycarbonyl, 8-octylene-
 carbonyloxy, 10-decyleneoxy, 10-decyleneoxycarbonyl,
 9-nonylenecarbonyloxy, 11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxy-
 carbonyl, 10-decylenecarbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy,
 12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl, 11-undecylenecarbonyloxy,
 25 3-propyleneiminocarbonyl, 4-butylenecarbonyl,
 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl, 6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl,
 7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl, 8-octyleneiminocarbonyl,
 9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl, 10-decyleneiminocarbonyl,
 11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl, 12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl,
 30 2-ethylenecarbonylimino, 3-propylenecarbonylimino,
 4-butylenecarbonylimino, 5-pentylenecarbonylimino,
 6-hexylenecarbonylimino, 7-heptylenecarbonylimino,

8-octylenecarbonylimino, 9-nonylenecarbonylimino,
 10-decylenecarbonylimino, 11-undecylenecarbonylimino,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-
 oxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexyleneoxy,
 5 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propylene-
 iminocarbonyl)hexyl, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexyloxy,
 1,2-ethylenedioxy, 1,3-propylenedioxy, 1,4-butylenedioxy,
 1,5-pentylenedioxy, 1,6-hexylenedioxy, 1,7-heptylenedioxy,
 1,8-octylenedioxy, 1,9-nonylenedioxy, 1,10-decylenedioxy,
 10 1,11-undecylenedioxy, and 1,12-dodecylenedioxy.

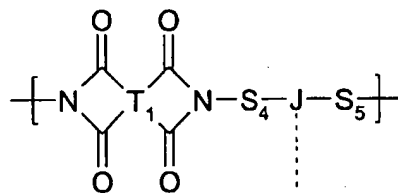
27. Polymer according to any one of claims 23 to 26,
 wherein S_3 is selected from a single covalent bond,
 $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$,
 15 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 20 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-CO-O-$ and $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-CO-$, wherein
 R^1 is as defined herein above, r and s each represent an
 integer from 1 to 20 and $r + s \leq 21$, more preferred from 1
 to 12 and $r + s \leq 15$.

25

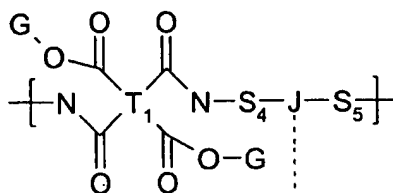
28. Polymer according to claim 27, wherein S_3 is selected
 from 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene,
 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene, 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene,
 1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene, 1,11-undecylene,
 30 1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene, 3-propyleneoxy,
 3-propyleneoxycarbonyl, 2-ethylenecarbonyloxy,

- 4-butyleneoxy, 4-butyleneoxycarbonyl, 3-propylene-
 carbonyloxy, 5-pentyleneoxy, 5-pentyleneoxycarbonyl,
 4-butylenecarbonyloxy, 6-hexyleneoxy,
 6-hexyleneoxycarbonyl, 5-pentylencarbonyloxy,
 5 7-heptyleneoxy, 7-heptyleneoxycarbonyl, 6-hexylene-
 carbonyloxy, 8-octyleneoxy, 8-octyleneoxycarbonyl,
 7-heptylenecarbonyloxy, 9-nonyleneoxy, 9-nonyleneoxy-
 carbonyl, 8-octylencarbonyloxy, 10-decyleneoxy,
 10-decyleneoxycarbonyl, 9-nonylenecarbonyloxy,
 10 11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxycarbonyl, 10-decylene-
 carbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy, 12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl,
 11-undecylencarbonyloxy, 3-propyleneiminocarbonyl,
 4-butyleneiminocarbonyl, 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl,
 6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl, 7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl,
 15 8-octyleneiminocarbonyl, 9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl,
 10-decyleneiminocarbonyl, 11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl,
 12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl, 2-ethylenecarbonylimino,
 3-propylenecarbonylimino, 4-butylenecarbonylimino,
 5-pentylencarbonylimino, 6-hexylencarbonylimino,
 20 7-heptylenecarbonylimino, 8-octylencarbonylimino,
 9-nonylenecarbonylimino, 10-decylencarbonylimino,
 11-undecylencarbonylimino, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl-
 oxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-
 oxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)-
 25 hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexylene,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexyleneoxy.

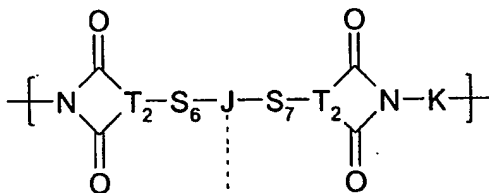
29. Polymer as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the
 monomer units from which the main chain of the side-chain
 30 polymer is built up, are imide groups of the general
 formulae IV, VI and VIII and/or the analogous amic acid
 groups and amic acid ester groups of the general formulae
 V, VII and IX:



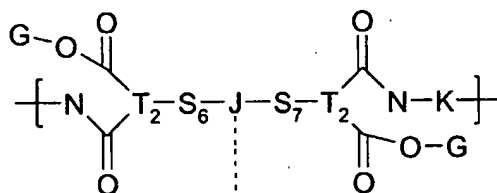
IV



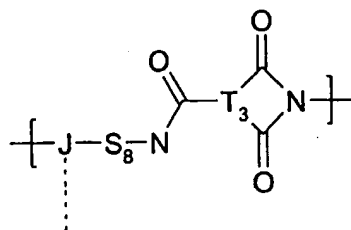
V



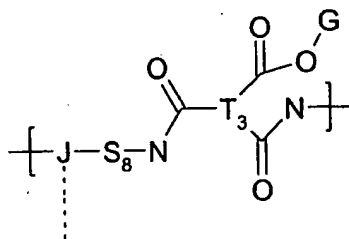
VI



VII



VIII



IX

5

wherein:

the broken line symbolises the linkage to S_1 ;

10

T_1 represents a tetravalent organic radical;

T_2, T_3 each independently represent a trivalent aromatic or alicyclic group which is unsubstituted or substituted by from fluorine, chlorine, cyano or by a cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may independently be replaced by a group selected from $-O-$, $-CO-$, $-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-$, $-CH=CH-$ and $-C\equiv C-$;

20

S₄ to S₈ each independently of the other represent a single bond or a spacer unit such as a straight-chain or branched alkylene group which is unsubstituted, mono -substituted by fluorine, chlorine, cyano or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent -CH₂- groups may independently be replaced by a group B;

J is selected from the group comprising a nitrogen atom, a group -CR¹- and an aromatic or alicyclic divalent, trivalent or tetravalent group, which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, cyano or by a cyclic, straight-chain or branched alkyl residue which is unsubstituted, mono- or poly-substituted by fluorine, chlorine, having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, wherein one or more non-adjacent -CH₂- groups may independently be replaced by a group selected from -O-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- and -C≡C-, wherein R¹ is as defined above;

K represents an aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic divalent radical; and

G represents a hydrogen atom or a monovalent organic group.

30. Polymer according to claim 29, characterized in that T₁ is derived from an aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, wherein

- alicyclic or aliphatic tetracarboxylic acid anhydrides are preferably selected from 1,1,4,4-butanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, ethylenemaleic acid dianhydride, 1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride,
- 5 1,2,3,4-cyclopentanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 2,3,5-tricarboxycyclopentylacetic acid dianhydride, 3,5,6-tricarboxynorbornylacetic acid dianhydride, 2,3,4,5-tetrahydrofuran-tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, rel-[1S,5R,6R]-3-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-2,4-dione-6-spiro-
- 10 3'-(tetrahydrofuran-2',5'-dione), 4-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)tetrahydronaphthalene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid dianhydride, 5-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-3-methyl-3-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid dianhydride, bicyclo[2.2.2]oct-7-ene-2,3,5,6-tetracarboxylic acid
- 15 dianhydride, bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,3,5,6-tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride and 1,8-dimethylbicyclo[2.2.2]oct-7-ene-2,3,5,6-tetracarboxylic acid bicyclo[2.2.2]oct-7-ene-2,3,5,6-tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, and wherein
- 20 aromatic tetracarboxylic acid dianhydrides are preferably selected from pyromellitic acid dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 4,4'-oxydiphthalic acid dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-diphenyl-sulfonetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride,
- 25 1,4,5,8-naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 2,3,6,7-naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-dimethyldiphenylsilanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-tetraphenylsilanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride, 1,2,3,4-furantetracarboxylic acid dianhydride,
- 30 4,4'-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenoxy)diphenyl sulfide dianhydride, 4,4'-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenoxy)diphenyl sulfone dianhydride, 4,4'-bis(3,4-dicarboxyphenoxy)diphenylpropane dianhydride, 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic acid dianhydride,

ethylene glycol bis(trimellitic acid) dianhydride,
4,4'-(1,4-phenylene)bis(phthalic acid) dianhydride,
4,4'-(1,3-phenylene)bis(phthalic acid) dianhydride,
4,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic acid dianhydride,
5 4,4'-oxydi(1,4-phenylene)bis(phthalic acid) dianhydride and
4,4'-methylenedi(1,4-phenylene)bis(phthalic acid)
dianhydride.

31. Polymer according to claim 30, characterized in that
10 the tetracarboxylic acid dianhydrides used to form the
tetravalent organic radical T_1 are selected from
1,2,3,4-cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride,
1,2,3,4-cyclopentanetetracarboxylic acid dianhydride,
2,3,5-tricarboxycyclopentylacetic acid dianhydride,
15 5-(2,5-dioxotetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-3-methyl-3-cyclo-
hexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid dianhydride, 4-(2,5-dioxo-
tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)tetrahydronaphthalene-1,2-dicarboxylic
acid dianhydride, 4,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic
acid dianhydride and bicyclo[2.2.2]oct-7-ene-2,3,5,6-
20 tetracarboxylic acid dianhydride.

32. Polymer according to any one of claims 29 to 31,
characterized in that T_2 and T_3 are derived from an ali-
phatic, alicyclic or aromatic dicarboxylic acid anhydride.
25

33. Polymer according to claim 32, characterized in that
 T_2 and T_3 are trivalent aromatic or alicyclic groups, the
three valencies of which are distributed between three
different carbon atoms, with the proviso that two of the
30 valencies are located at adjacent carbon atoms.

34. Polymer according to claim 32, characterized in that
 T_2 and T_3 are trivalent benzene derivatives.

35. Polymer according to any one of claims 29 to 34, wherein S_4 is selected from a single covalent bond,
- $(CH_2)_r$ -, - $(CH_2)_r$ -O-, - $(CH_2)_r$ -CO-, - $(CH_2)_r$ -CO-O-,
- 5 - $(CH_2)_r$ -O-CO-, - $(CH_2)_r$ -CO-NR¹-, - $(CH_2)_r$ -NR¹-CO-,
- $(CH_2)_r$ -NR¹-, - $(CH_2)_r$ -O-(CH₂)_s-, - $(CH_2)_r$ -CO-O-(CH₂)_s-,
- $(CH_2)_r$ -O-CO-(CH₂)_s-, - $(CH_2)_r$ -NR¹-CO-(CH₂)_s-,
- $(CH_2)_r$ -NR¹-CO-O-(CH₂)_s-, - $(CH_2)_r$ -O-(CH₂)_s-O-,
- $(CH_2)_r$ -CO-O-(CH₂)_s-O-, - $(CH_2)_r$ -O-CO-(CH₂)_s-O-,
- 10 - $(CH_2)_r$ -NR¹-CO-(CH₂)_s-O-, - $(CH_2)_r$ -NR¹-CO-O-(CH₂)_s-O-,
- $(CH_2)_r$ -O-(CH₂)_s-CO-O- and - $(CH_2)_r$ -O-(CH₂)_s-O-CO-, wherein
- R¹ is as defined herein above, r and s each represent an integer from 1 to 20, and $r + s \leq 21$.
- 15 36. Polymer according to claim 35, wherein S_4 is selected from 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene, 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene, 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene, 1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene, 1,11-undecylene, 1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene, 3-propyleneoxy,
- 20 3-propyleneoxycarbonyl, 2-ethylenecarbonyloxy, 4-butyleneoxy, 4-butyleneoxycarbonyl, 3-propylene-carbonyloxy, 5-pentyleneoxy, 5-pentyleneoxycarbonyl, 4-butylenecarbonyloxy, 6-hexyleneoxy, 6-hexylene-oxycarbonyl, 5-pentylenecarbonyloxy, 7-heptyleneoxy,
- 25 7-heptyleneoxycarbonyl, 6-hexylenecarbonyloxy, 8-octyleneoxy, 8-octyleneoxycarbonyl, 7-heptylenecarbonyl-oxy, 9-nonyleneoxy, 9-nonyleneoxycarbonyl, 8-octylene-carbonyloxy, 10-decyleneoxy, 10-decyleneoxycarbonyl, 9-nonylenecarbonyloxy, 11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxy-
- 30 carbonyl, 10-decylenecarbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy, 12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl, 11-undecylenecarbonyloxy,

3-propyleneiminocarbonyl, 4-butyleneiminocarbonyl,
 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl, 6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl,
 7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl, 8-octyleneiminocarbonyl,
 9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl, 10-decyleneiminocarbonyl,
 5 11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl, 12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl,
 2-ethylenecarbonylimino, 3-propylenecarbonylimino,
 4-butylenecarbonylimino, 5-pentylenecarbonylimino,
 6-hexylenecarbonylimino, 7-heptylenecarbonylimino,
 8-octylenecarbonylimino, 9-nonylenecarbonylimino,
 10 10-decylenecarbonylimino, 11-undecylenecarbonylimino,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-
 oxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexyleneoxy,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propylene-
 iminocarbonyl)hexylene, and 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)-
 15 hexyleneoxy.

37. Polymer according to any one of claims 29 to 36,
 wherein S_5 and S_8 are selected from a single bond,
 $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-$,
 20 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$,
 $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 25 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$ and
 $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$, wherein R^1 is defined as herein
 above, r and s each represent an integer from 1 to 20, and
 $r + s \leq 21$.

30

38. Polymer according to claim 37, wherein S_5 and S_8 are
 selected from 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene,

- 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene, 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene,
1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene, 1,11-undecylene,
1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene, 2-oxyethylene,
3-oxypropylene, 4-oxybutylene, 5-oxypentylene,
5 6-oxyhexylene, 7-oxyheptylene, 8-oxyoctylene,
9-oxynonylene, 10-oxydecylene, 11-oxyundecylene, 12-oxy-
dodecylene, 2-(oxycarbonyl)ethylene,
3-(oxycarbonyl)propylene, 4-(oxycarbonyl)butylene,
5-(oxycarbonyl)pentylene, 6-(oxycarbonyl)hexylene,
10 7-(oxycarbonyl)heptylene, 8-(oxycarbonyl)octylene, 9-(oxy-
carbonyl)nonylene, 10-(oxycarbonyl)decylene,
11-(oxycarbonyl)undecylene, 12-(oxycarbonyl)dodecylene,
2-(carbonyloxy)ethylene, 3-(carbonyloxy)propylene,
4-(carbonyloxy)butylene, 5-(carbonyloxy)pentylene,
15 6-(carbonyloxy)hexylene, 7-(carbonyloxy)heptylene,
8-(carbonyloxy)octylene, 9-(carbonyloxy)nonylene,
10-(carbonyloxy)decylene, 11-(carbonyloxy)undecylene,
12-(carbonyloxy)dodecylene, 2-(carbonylimino)ethylene,
3-(carbonylimino)propylene, 4-(carbonylimino)butylene,
20 5-(carbonylimino)pentylene, 6-(carbonylimino)hexylene,
7-(carbonylimino)heptylene, 8-(carbonylimino)octylene,
9-(carbonylimino)nonylene, 10-(carbonylimino)decylene,
11-(carbonylimino)undecylene, 12-(carbonylimino)dodecylene,
2-iminoethylene, 3-iminopropylene, 4-iminobutylene,
25 5-iminopentylene, 6-iminohexylene, 7-iminoheptylene,
8-iminooctylene, 9-iminononylene, 10-iminodecylene,
11-iminoundecylene, 12-iminododecylene, 2-imino-
carbonylethylene, 3-iminocarbonylpropylene, 4-imino-
carbonylbutylene, 5-iminocarbonylpentylene, 6-imino-
30 carbonylhexylene, 7-iminocarbonylheptylene, 8-imino-
carbonyloctylene, 9-iminocarbonylnonylene, 10-imino-
carbonyldecylene, 11-iminocarbonylundecylene, 12-imino-
carbonyldodecylene, 2-(2-ethyleneoxy)ethylene,

- 2-(3-propyleneoxy)ethylene, 6-(4-butylenoxy)hexylene,
 2-(2-ethyleneiminocarbonyl)ethylene, 2-(3-propyleneimino-
 carbonyl)ethylene, 6-(4-butyleniminocarbonyl)hexylene,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexylene, and
 5 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)hexylene.

39. Polymer according to any one of claims 29 to 38,
 wherein S_6 and S_7 are selected from a single bond,
 $-(CH_2)_r-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$,
 10 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-$,
 $-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_r-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$,
 15 $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$,
 $-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-$, $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$,
 $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-O-$,
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-$, $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-CO-NR^1-$,
 $-O-CO-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 20 $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-O-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 25 $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1-CO-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-(CH_2)_s-O-$,
 $-O-(CH_2)_r-NR^1CO-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-$,
 $-CO-O-(CH_2)_r-O-(CH_2)_s-O-$, wherein R^1 is defined as herein

above, r and s each represent an integer from 1 to 20, and
 $r + s \leq 21$.

40. Polymer according to claim 39, wherein S_6 and S_7 are
 5 selected from 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylene,
 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene, 1,7-heptylene, 1,8-octylene,
 1,9-nonylene, 1,10-decylene, 1,11-undecylene,
 1,12-dodecylene, 3-methyl-1,4-butylene, 3-propyleneoxy,
 3-propyleneoxycarbonyl, 2-ethylenecarbonyloxy,
 10 4-butyleneoxy, 4-butyleneoxycarbonyl, 3-propylene-
 carbonyloxy, 5-pentyleneoxy, 5-pentyleneoxycarbonyl,
 4-butylenecarbonyloxy, 6-hexyleneoxy, 6-hexyleneoxy-
 carbonyl, 5-pentylenecarbonyloxy, 7-heptyleneoxy,
 7-heptyleneoxycarbonyl, 6-hexylenecarbonyloxy,
 15 8-octyleneoxy, 8-octyleneoxycarbonyl, 7-heptylenecarbonyl-
 oxy, 9-nonyleneoxy, 9-nonyleneoxycarbonyl, 8-octylene-
 carbonyloxy, 10-decyleneoxy, 10-decyleneoxycarbonyl,
 9-nonylenecarbonyloxy, 11-undecyleneoxy, 11-undecyleneoxy-
 carbonyl, 10-decylenecarbonyloxy, 12-dodecyleneoxy,
 20 12-dodecyleneoxycarbonyl, 11-undecylenecarbonyloxy,
 3-propyleneiminocarbonyl, 4-butyleneiminocarbonyl,
 5-pentyleneiminocarbonyl, 6-hexyleneiminocarbonyl,
 7-heptyleneiminocarbonyl, 8-octyleneiminocarbonyl,
 9-nonyleneiminocarbonyl, 10-decyleneiminocarbonyl,
 25 11-undecyleneiminocarbonyl, 12-dodecyleneiminocarbonyl,
 2-ethylenecarbonylimino, 3-propylenecarbonylimino,
 4-butylenecarbonylimino, 5-pentylenecarbonylimino,
 6-hexylenecarbonylimino, 7-heptylenecarbonylimino,
 8-octylenecarbonylimino, 9-nonylenecarbonylimino,
 30 10-decylenecarbonylimino, 11-undecylenecarbonylimino,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propylene-
 oxy)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneoxy)hexyleneoxy,
 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyloxy)hexyleneoxy, 6-(3-propylene-

iminocarbonyl)hexylene, 6-(3-propyleneiminocarbonyl)-
hexyleneoxy, 1,2-ethylenedioxy, 1,3-propylenedioxy,
1,4-butylenedioxy, 1,5-pentylenedioxy, 1,6-hexylenedioxy,
1,7-heptylenedioxy, 1,8-octylenedioxy, 1,9-nonylenedioxy,
5 1,10-decylenedioxy, 1,11-undecylenedioxy, and
1,12-dodecylenedioxy.

41. Polymer according to any one of claims 29 to 40,
characterized in that the aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic
10 divalent radical K is derived from aliphatic, alicyclic or
aromatic diamines by formal removal of the amino groups.

42. Polymer according to claim 41, characterized in that
aliphatic or alicyclic diamines from which the radical K is
15 derived include ethylenediamine, 1,3-propylenediamine,
1,4-butylenediamine, 1,5-pentylenediamine, 1,6-hexylene-
diamine, 1,7-heptylenediamine, 1,8-octylenediamine,
1,9-nonylenediamine, 1,10-decylenediamine, 1,11-undecylene-
diamine, 1,12-dodecylenediamine, α,α' -diamino-*m*-xylene,
20 α,α' -diamino-*p*-xylene, (5-amino-2,2,4-trimethylcyclo-
pentyl)methylamine, 1,2-diaminocyclohexane, 4,4'-diamino-
dicyclohexylmethane, 1,3-bis(methylamino)cyclohexane and
4,9-dioxadodecane-1,12-diamine.

25 43. Polymer according to claim 41, characterized in that
the aromatic diamines from which the radical K is derived
include 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid methyl ester,
3,5-diaminobenzoic acid hexyl ester, 3,5-diaminobenzoic
acid dodecyl ester, 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid isopropyl
30 ester, 4,4'-methylenedianiline, 4,4'-ethylenedianiline,
4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dimethyldiphenylmethane, 3,3',5,5'-tetra-
methylbenzidine, 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfone,
4,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether, 1,5-diaminonaphthalene,

- 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 3,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether, 3,3'-diaminobenzophenone, 4,4'-diaminobenzophenone, 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-dimethylbibenzyl, bis[4-(4-aminophenoxy)-phenyl] sulfone, 1,4-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene,
- 5 1,3-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene, 1,3-bis(3-aminophenoxy)-benzene, 2,7-diaminofluorene, 9,9-bis(4-aminophenyl)-fluorene, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline), 4,4'-bis(4-aminophenoxy)biphenyl, 2,2',5,5'-tetrachloro-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-diamino-
- 10 -5,5'-dimethoxybiphenyl, 3,3'-dimethoxy-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 4,4'-(1,4-phenyleneisopropylidene)bis(aniline), 4,4'-(1,3-phenyleneisopropylidene)bis(aniline), 2,2-bis[4-(4-aminophenoxy)phenyl]propane, 2,2-bis[3-(4-aminophenoxy)phenyl]hexafluoropropane,
- 15 2,2-bis[3-amino-4-methylphenyl]hexafluoropropane, 2,2-bis(4-aminophenyl)hexafluoropropane, 2,2'-bis-[4-(4-amino-2-trifluoromethylphenoxy)phenyl]hexafluoropropane, 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-bis(trifluoromethyl)-biphenyl, and 4,4'-bis[(4-amino-2-trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-
- 20 -2,3,5,6,2',3',5',6'-octafluorobiphenyl.

44. Polymer according to any one of claims 29 to 43, characterized in that it comprises less than 75 % of monomer units including a group J that is divalent,

25 preferably less than 50 % and more preferably less than 30 %.

45. Polymer according to any one of claims 29 to 44, characterized in that it consists only of building blocks

30 of formulae V, VII of IX.

46. Polymer as claimed in any preceding claim having an intrinsic viscosity in the range of 0.05 to 10 dL/g, the

intrinsic viscosity ($\eta_{inh} = \ln \eta_{rel}/C$) being determined by measuring a solution containing a polymer in a concentration of 0.5 g/100 ml for its viscosity at 30 °C using *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone as solvent.

5

47. Polymer as claimed in any preceding claim containing from 2 to 2000 monomer units.

48. Polymer as claimed in any preceding claim further
10 including an additive comprising a silane-containing compound and/or an epoxy-containing crosslinking agent.

49. Polymer layer comprising one or more polymers as
claimed in any one of claims 1 to 48 in at least partially
15 crosslinked form.

50. Process for preparing a polymer layer as claimed in
claim 49 comprising applying one or more polymers to a
support and, after any imidisation step which may be
20 necessary, crosslinking the polymer or polymer mixture by
irradiation with linearly polarised light.

51. Orientation layer for liquid crystals comprising one
or more polymers as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 48 in
25 at least partially crosslinked form.

52. Orientation layer according to claim 51, characterized
in that it is capable of inducing a tilt angle in an adja-
cent liquid crystal.

30

53. Optical constructional element comprising one or more
polymers as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 48 in at
least partially crosslinked form.

54. Optical or electro-optical device comprising one or more polymers as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 48 in at least partially crosslinked form.

5

55. Optical constructional element according to claim 53 or optical or electro-optical device according to claim 54, characterized in that it comprises one or more polymer layers.

10

56. Use of a polymer as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 48 in at least partially crosslinked form in an orientation layer for liquid crystals.

15 57. Use of a polymer as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 48 in the construction of optical or electro-optical devices.

58. Use of a polymer as claimed in any one of claims 1
20 to 48 in the construction of optical constructional elements.

59. Use of a polymer as claimed in any one of claims 1
to 48 in the construction of unstructured and structured
25 optical elements.

60. Use of a polymer as claimed in any one of claims 1
to 48 in the construction of a multi-layer system.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int ☐ lonal Application No

PCT/CH 02/00056

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C08G83/00 G02F1/1337 C08G73/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C08G C08L G02F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, PAJ, EPO-Internal, COMPENDEX

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 99 15576 A (BUCHECKER RICHARD ;ROLIC AG (CH); MARCK GUY (FR); MULLER OLIVER (F) 1 April 1999 (1999-04-01) cited in the application claims	1
A	US 5 976 640 A (YU HAN-SUNG ET AL) 2 November 1999 (1999-11-02) claim 1	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 April 2002

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/CH 02/00056

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